Coal

Dr. J. B. Harrington
V.S.

COAL! COAL!!
$5.00 Per Ton Delivered.
H. A. DAY.

The Western Globe.

VOL. XI. CHARLES B. HALPIN, Editor and Manager. LACOMBE, ALBERTA, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1916. ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR

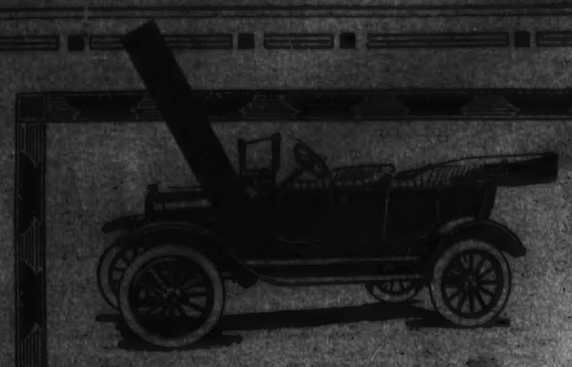
FOR SALE—
A few Fine Calves.
Also one second-hand Car to trade. H. A. DAY.

HARNESS

A Complete Line of Harness and Harness Accessories on hand at THE LACOMBE HARNESS STORE.

Oiling and Repairing Harness a Specialty.

H. L. Brown
Agent Massey-Harris
:: Implements ::



1917 FORD CARS

with the Improved Cooling System
Are Winners

The Price is $555.00
F. O. B. Lacombe

The roads are good now, and we can DELIVER a few cars.

NOTE—W have still some bargains in Buggies and Democrats

Morrison & Johnston, Limited

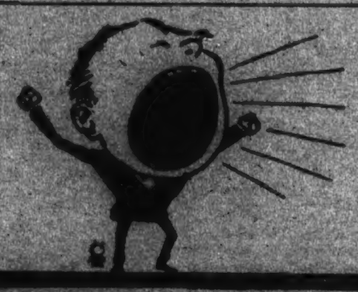
The Merchants Bank of Canada

CONSERVE THE LIVE STOCK OF OUR DISTRICT

FINISH THE FEEDERS IN LACOMBE

KEEP THE HEIFERS AT HOME

Total Assets One Hundred Millions



"Worth making a noise about"
QUALITY SERVICE
Our policy is to carry a Complete Stock of the Best Quality Lumber at the lowest price. Our Service is second to none.

ATLAS LUMBER Co., LIMITED
O. W. THORNE, Local Manager

CHRISTMAS CARDS

PERSONAL GREETING CARDS

Our line this year is entirely new, and does not contain any last years cards

Call and make your selections early and insure prompt delivery

Prices from $1.00 per dozen up

The McDermid Drug Co., Ltd.
D. A. Lothian, - - Manager

THE LEADING HARNESS SHOP

Splicing and Repairing Threshing Belts a Specialty.

A Full Supply of Blankets and Robes to Hand

Produce Eggs and Make Money by using Dr. Hess' and Clark's Chicken Spice and Louse Killer

All Kinds of Stock Tonic—Guaranteed

W. L. ELLIOTT
Nanton Street Lacombe

Men's Sheep-Lined Coats $7.75

The cover is of heavy whip cord, with snap fastenings, and the collar is larger than usual for coats of this quality. Sizes to 48.

Felt Shoes for the Family

Men's and Women's in all felt, and felt with leather soles. Boys' and Girls' shoes in felt sole.



OVERSHOES AND RUBBERS
In All Popular Styles

in fact it is the most complete showing we have ever offered, and values were never better. This weather is a reminder for you to be prepared to keep your feet warm and dry.

Men's Flannel Shirts $2.00 and $2.25

Large, roomy shirts in Navy, Grey and Khaki. Sizes 15 to 16 1/2.

Men's Fur Coats $25.00 and $28.00

First quality black dog, and Sitka beaver—two splendid coats at low prices.

Men's Sheep Lined Boots and Heavy Wool Socks are now in stock.

McLEOD'S

A Stylish Winter Coat

One of the Season's Smartest Styles—of warm Seal Plush, with large cape collar, trimmed with fur, and deep cuffs also edged with fur; belted style with wide ripple skirt; fastened with plush buttons . . **$35.00**

A Special Value $12.50—Of Pony Cloth, lined all through with farmer's satin, button close up to the neck; 48 inches long.

An Excellent Coat for Women Who Have to Drive in Cold Weather is tailored of heavy black wool Kersey Cloth in regular ulster style, with belt; Raglan shoulders, and storm collar. A coat of good looks and splendid service **$25.00**

WOMEN'S BEAUTIFUL MINK SET
$165.00

Of very choice Canadian mink, of that lovely dark brown shade. The stole is 90 in. long and lined with heavy satin; the muff is melon shape.

Apples of Finest Varieties

Another shipment of 1000 boxes just received direct from growers. Prices **$1.50** up.

Now in Stock—Large crisp heads of Cabbage, Turnips, Beets, Carrots, Potatoes and Onions. Creamery Butter.

A Slaughter of Silk Remnants

All short ends have been gathered up for this clean-up. Silks of the finest quality, mostly 36 inches wide, and all at one price, which in many instances is less than half original price.

This Week 75c. a Yard

FUR STOLES AT HALF PRICE

and less. We still have a few odd pieces to sell at this very low price. Values $10 to $12.50, for **$5.00**

WARM ALL WOOL COATING

in white, checked and shades of brown and navy, 54 inches wide, priced at

$1.75, $2.00 and $2.25 per yard.

Children's Fleece Lined Sleeping Suits are warm and cheap. Sizes 32 at 34 at **65c. and 70c.**

Children's Fleece Lined Waists, sizes 20 to 28, at **35c.**



Clearing Sale of Millinery

All of our Millinery Stock will go on sale this week at the most sweeping reductions we have ever offered at this early date.

All Untrimmed Shapes 95c.
All Children's Hats 95c.
$5.00 Trimmed Hats $1.95
Up to $15.00 Trimmed Hats $5.50

Baby Afflicted with Eczema Dr. Chase's Ointment Cured

The Family Doctor Tried in Vain to Heal the Sores—Another Tribute to This Great Healing Ointment

It may be interesting to note that Dr. Chase's Ointment was originally compounded to cure a case of eczema on a child. The disease had spread almost over the entire body and defied all the regular treatments for such troubles. The doctor was perplexed, but finally hit on the formula of Dr. Chase's Ointment, and, as many say, "it worked like a charm," healing up the nasty sores and leaving the skin soft and smooth.

That was a good many years ago, and since then many thousands of cases of eczema, both in children and adults, have been cured, until today Dr. Chase's Ointment is recognized as the standard cure for itching skin diseases.

Mrs. Geo. McNair, River Charles, N.B., writes as follows: "We use Dr. Chase's Ointment in our home, and would not wish for anything better for cuts, burns and bruises. A few years ago a friend of mine, whose baby was terribly afflicted with eczema, had her child treated by their own family physician, but the little one got no better. They tried several remedies, but they all proved useless in this case. Upon the advice of a neighbor, they got Dr. Chase's Ointment, and before the first box was used the child was completely cured.

"I can also recommend Dr. Chase's Nerve Food to suffering friends who I know will be glad to learn of something to relieve their nervous trouble. You have my permission to use this letter for the benefit of others."

So soothing and healing is Dr. Chase's Ointment that relief from itching and burning comes almost as soon as the ointment is applied. The sores are cleaned by the action of this treatment, and the process of healing is soon begun. By persistent use of the ointment cure is effected. 60 cents a box, all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Ltd., Toronto.

Decreased Wheat Yield For Canada This Year

Dominion Government's Estimate Is for a Total Crop of 159,123,00 Bushels

The wheat crop of Canada for the present year will be only 159,123,000 bushels, as compared with 370,303,000 bushels in 1915, according to an official estimate. The average yield per acre was estimated at 15 7-8 bushels from a harvested area of 10,058,300 acres, as compared with 29 bushels from a harvested area of 12,986,400 acres in 1915.

A marked decrease in the production of oats also was indicated by the estimated yield of 338,469,000 bushels from 9,795,000 acres, a yield of 34.55 bushels per acre, as against 45.76 bushels last year when the production was 520,103,000 bushels from a harvested area of 11,365,000 acres.

The barley crop was estimated at 32,299,000 bushels from 1,328,800 acres, or 24.31 bushels per acre. Last year's crop was 53,331,300, and the acreage 1,509,350.

The probable production of rye was announced as 2,058,500 bushels from 101,420 acres, or an average yield per acre of 20.30 bushels as against a total production in 1915 of 2,394,100 bushels from an acreage of 112,300.

Grand Complexion Improver! Better Than Cosmetics

When it's so easy to bring back the bloom of youth to faded cheeks, when skin disfigurements can be removed, isn't it foolish to plaster on cosmetics?

Go to the root of the trouble—remove the cause—correct the condition that keeps you from looking as you ought. Use Dr. Hamilton's Pills and very soon you'll have a complexion to be proud of. How much happier you'll feel—pimples gone, cheeks rosy again, eyes bright, spirits good, joyous health again returned. Never a failure with Dr. Hamilton's Pills, get a 25c box today.

All He Had

Lord Northcliffe, in one of his letters from the front, describes some of the minor works of the great army now on the field. One department cares for the property of the dead soldiers. This is sent in large bundles from the field, and each individual parcel finally sent to its proper destination. "I watched," says Lord Northcliffe, "the opening of one such pathetic parcel during the final checking. It contained a few pence, a pipe, a photo of wife and bairn, a trench ring made of the aluminium of an enemy fuze, a small diary, and a pouch. It was all the man had."

The Last Great West

Northern British Columbia is the last great undeveloped west. Everywhere else in the United States and Canada settlement has proceeded rapidly; but as yet, in the north of this province the newcomer has hardly made a place for himself. Those who know predict that the "last great west" will be the greatest of all; its agricultural possibilities will give it in the course of time a development that is not now even guessed at. But that development will have to be guided and aided by judicious Governmental assistance.—Vancouver World.

The War's Way

Beneficial Effect of Military Discipline on Incorrigibles

That incorrigibility is often due only to unsuitable environment and, above all, to lack of proper discipline under conditions that require the exercise of all the available energy, is one of the great lessons of the present war. This observation has, of course, been previously made in times of war, but never to such an extent as in the present, and the New York Herald seems to take a new hope in human nature from the fact that so much information is effected:

"One of the most interesting observations made on both sides during the war has been that a number of the young men who prove difficult problems for law-abiding communities make excellent soldiers. Even certain types of psychopaths — that is, sufferers from some degree of mental disequilibration—have, under military discipline developed into very valuable assets instead of disturbing factors for their governments.

"The adventurer, the youthful transgressor, the boy who has fought school discipline, the young man who has come into conflict with the police and who has been in constant opposition with law and order, often finds himself, according to a correspondent of the Journal of the American Medical Association, entirely reliable and at peace with the law and himself when he sees service at the front. Many "incorrigibles" who have been enlisted from institutions have made splendid soldiers."

Standard Type in Stables

Modern efficiency is rapidly evolving a standard type of barn and stable. This barn is about thirty-six feet wide, and as long as may be necessary to accommodate the number of cattle kept on the farm. This provides for two rows of cattle and gives the owner an opportunity to regulate the inside furnishings properly and to instal feed and manure carriers, and to use milking machines. The manufacturers of the inside furnishings for dairy stables have standardized their stalls, stanchions and mangers to conform to these measurements. In building a new barn or remodelling an old barn it is always better to consult an expert and have definite plans to follow while the work is being done.—Successful Farming.

The Friend of All Sufferers.—Like to "the shadow of a rock in a weary land" is Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil to all those who suffer pain. It holds out hope to everyone and realizes it by stilling suffering everywhere. It is a liniment that has the blessings of half a continent. It is on sale everywhere and can be found wherever enquired for.

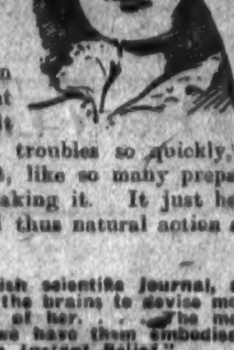
The head of the firm was consulting Nelson, the janitor, relative to the qualifications of an applicant for a place as assistant janitor.

"Do you know this boy's reputation for truth and veracity?" he asked.

"Yas, suh, yas, suh, I guess I do," responded Nelson.

"Well, what is it?"

"Well, suh, he always tells de trufe, I reckon; dat is, I nevah is ketched him in no lie, but 'bout dis here v'ras'ty bizness, I'm gwinter be fair wid you, some say he will an' some say he won't."



Instant Relief for

Sick Headache

Nausea and Heartburn

You cannot have sick headache when your liver is right. Dr. Cassell's Instant Relief sets it right, and that is why it cures sick headache and other bilious troubles so quickly, so surely, so thoroughly. It is not violent, like so many preparations, and you don't need to keep on taking it. It just helps your liver to regain its power, and thus natural action and natural cure follow at once.

"Science Siftings," a prominent English scientific journal, says (April 11, 1916):—"Providence has given us the brains to devise means to compensate Nature for our ill-treatment of her. . . . The means at hand come from natural sources, and we have them embodied in such splendid combinations as Dr. Cassell's Instant Relief."

Take Dr. Cassell's Instant Relief for constipation, biliousness, torpid liver, sick headache, dizziness, specks before the eyes, flatulence and windy spasms, acidity, heartburn, impure blood, and that dull, heavy feeling which is a sure indication of liver troubles.

Price 50 cents, from all Druggists and Storekeepers,

Or direct from the sole agents for Canada, Harold F. Ritchie and Co., Ltd., 10, McCaul-street, Toronto. War Tax 2 cents extra.

Dr. Cassell's Instant Relief is the companion to Dr. Cassell's Tablets.

Sole Proprietors: Dr. Cassell's Co., Ltd., Manchester, England.

Dr. Cassell's Instant Relief

prepared from LIVER TONICS ANTACIDS CARMINATIVES LAXATIVES

Potatoes a Paying Crop This Year

Shortage of Spuds in the East Means High Prices

A shortage of potatoes in Eastern Canada, with consequent high prices ruling, coupled with the bountiful crop in the West, gives the Western Canadian farmer an excellent opportunity to make money on his potatoes this year.

"Not only is there a scarcity in the East, but potatoes are few and far between in the Western States this year," said F. McClure Sclanders, of the Saskatoon Board of Trade. "A trade journal reports that Irish cobblers from New Brunswick a few days ago were fetching $1.60 a bushel wholesale for carload lots on the Montreal markets, the quotation being for bagged potatoes. The freight between here and Toronto, where prices are much the same, is 34 1-2 cents per bushel, or 57c per hundred pounds in carload lots, a carload being 1,000 bushels. This leaves the western grower a substantial margin of considerably more than a dollar, if he cares to take advantage of the situation in time.

"Inquiries for potatoes are coming in to the Board of Trade offices from large firms in the East. One was received recently from Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario, and letters have also been received from the States."

ST. VITUS DANCE CAN BE EASILY CURED

A Tonic for the Blood and Nerves With Rest All That Is Needed

Many a child has been called awkward, has been punished in school for not keeping still or for dropping things, when the trouble was really St. Vitus dance. This trouble may appear at any age, but is most often met between the ages of six and fourteen. The most frequent cause of the disease is poor blood, aggravated by indoor confinement, or mental strain at school. Under these conditions the blood fails to carry nourishment to the nerves and the child begins to show listlessness and inattention. Then it becomes restless and twitching of the muscles and jerkings of the limbs and body follow. A remedy that cures St. Vitus dance and cures it so thoroughly that no trace of the disease remains is Dr. Williams Pink Pills, which renew the blood, thus feeding and strengthening the starved nerves. This is the only way to cure the trouble, and parents should lose no time in giving this treatment if their child seems nervous or irritable. Mrs. Wm. A. Squires, Cannington, Ont., says: "My only daughter, now fourteen years of age, was troubled for several years with St. Vitus dance. She was so bad that at times she would lose control of her limbs and her face and eyes would be contorted. We had medical advice and medicine, but it did not help her. In fact we thought the trouble growing worse, and finally we had to take her from school. About a year ago we began giving her Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and by the time she had taken five boxes she was completely cured, and is now a fine, healthy girl. I firmly believe we owe this to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and are very grateful for her restoration to perfect health."

You can get these pills from any dealer in medicine or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 from The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Money Wasted

"That young millionaire says he holds you in the kindest remembrance. He says it was at a party given by you that he proposed to his wife."

"The affair has unpleasant reminiscences for me. That was a very expensive party, and I gave it in the expectation that he was going to propose to one of my girls.—Kansas City Journal.

All the steam railways in New Zealand are owned and operated by the government. There are about 3,000 miles of road in operation, and 100 lines are under construction.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.

A Brave Deed

Courage and Coolness Win Out in Danger

The persistent eagerness of the plain private soldier at the front to leave no comrade in distress is one of the splendid traits in the character of the men fighting on the Somme. An instance of this is afforded in the coolness and courage with which Private Veale, a Devonshire lad, rescued an officer and won his V.C.

Hearing that a wounded officer was lying out in the front, about fifty yards from the enemy trench, Veale volunteered to go out and bring him in, if possible. His offer accepted, Veale, single-handed, crawled along a shell-swept piece of ground till he found his man, although his wounds were so serious that he could not take him, if he had the strength, all the way back to the trench. Veale, laying the poor officer down in a shell-hole, crawled back and got two volunteers to help him bring in the officer.

By this time the movements of our men were discerned by the enemy, who mercilessly waited till one of the volunteers had the officer on his back. Then the Huns fired, killing one of the rescuers.

Veale saw that it would be useless to proceed farther, so he again hied back to the trench, taking big risks. He asked for a Lewis gun, and, waiting till it was dusk, returned to his self-appointed commission, covering his comrades by the gun. They succeeded on this occasion, although when the officer and Veale reached the trench they fell into unconsciousness. Veale was ordered to the base for rest, which on reaching he begged to be allowed to go back to his work, remarking to the doctor, "I have got luck for this sort of job, sir." But Veale had to wait, of course, until he got his V.C., and he is still at the job. Of such is the human material hurling back the enemy from the occupied lands of France.

Their Itinerary

Crawford: Did you have any regular schedule when you went on your motoring tour?

Crabshaw: Oh, no; we just naturally stopped wherever the car happened to have its breakdown.—Judge.

YOU CAN'T

cure skin troubles by applying ointment to the surface skin. You must reach the underlying tissues where the disease has its roots. Ordinary ointments cannot do this, and that is why the relief they give is only temporary.

Zam-Buk, on the contrary, has such power of penetration, combined with unusual germ-destroying properties, that it reaches and destroys all germs in the underlying tissues. Then the healing essences promote the growth of new flesh, which gradually develops until the diseased patch is entirely replaced by new, healthy tissue, and a complete and permanent cure is effected.

Zam-Buk is best for eczema, and all skin troubles, ringworm, ulcers, abscesses, salt rheum, chronic sores, blood-poisoning, boils, piles, cuts, burns, scalds and all skin injuries. All druggists, or Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, 50c. box, 3 for $1.25.

ZAM-BUK

Luxury in India

A Golden Throne Flashing With Diamonds

A Lancashire soldier, a member of the first British regiment to enter Mysore since it became an independent State, describes the scene of Oriental luxury and refinement that attended the reception accorded to the troops.

"At a municipal boundary," the soldier writes, "we were met by the three bands of his Highness, and we passed under a triumphal arch, with the bands playing 'The British Grenadiers,' and through streets gay with bunting and amid shouts of welcome. We were conducted through the beautiful Curzon Park on to the ground immediately facing Government House. In marquees on each side of the drive a banquet fit for a king was spread.

"At 6 p.m. His Highness, escorted by a wonderfully picturesque and soldierly mounted escort in attractive uniforms of yellow and black, rode up and received a Royal salute from the British troops who were reviewed. We gave him three British cheers, with helmets off, such as he had never heard before.

"A brief march brought us to Hardinge Circle, and then to the courtyard of the Maharaja's palace. The magnificent building suddenly burst into a blaze of glorious light; some 15,000 electric globes shone from every line, every nook and corner into the night, providing a spectacle of regal brilliance.

"We were permitted to go over the palace and were impressed into silence as we filed along the galleries of choice marble, under ceilings beautifully moulded, delicately tinted and gilded. Passing doors of sandal wood and silver, carved and chased, we entered the throne room, containing the brilliant Mysore throne. It is made of chased gold and set with diamonds, presented to an old-time ruler by one of the Emperors at Delhi. It rests on golden lions, whose eyes are flashing rubies.

"A flight of silver steps leads to the seat, which has cushions of gold cloth. Tassels of ropes of pearls hang from the arms. Above these is a golden umbrella with fringe of pearls, set with dazzling gems, and on the top of it perches a golden parrot set with emeralds and diamonds holding an emerald pendant in its beak."

When war was declared the Maharajah was the first to place his troops at the unconditional disposal of the British Crown.

Berlin Gay While Nation Bleeds

Whatever suffering the poor of Berlin may be undergoing through the shortage of rations and the excessive prices charged for the essentials of existence, that city is like Rome when, blinded by its voluptuousness and gaiety, it stood on the brink of ruin. There is no evidence of war depression on Frederichstrasse; no sign of the coming crash to its credit and prestige. Twenty-six theatres and music-halls and countless kinemas are in full swing. The autumn racing season at the Hoppegarten course outside Berlin is in progress. Strauss is holding his annual symphony concerts with the Royal Opera Orchestra and Professor Arthur Nikisch and his Philharmonic Orchestra are at work. Every night there are concerts by vocal and instrumental solo artists of international reputation, many of whom would in ordinary times now be appearing before the London concert public, while the Royal Opera House and theatre are open and the gay Max Reinhardt's places are crowded nightly.

Comfort for the Dyspeptic.—There is no ailment so harassing and exhausting as dyspepsia, which arises from defective action of the stomach and liver, and the victim of it is to be pitied. Yet he can find ready relief in Parmelee's Vegetable Pills, a preparation that has established itself by years of effective use. There are pills that are widely advertised as the greatest ever compounded, but not one of them can rank in value with Parmelee's.

Irate Business Man: You book agents make me so angry with your confounded nerve and impudence that I cannot find words to express my feelings.

Agent: Then I am the very man you want. I am selling dictionaries.—Life.

"Made in Canada"

DOMINION RAINCOATS

Best for Quality, Style and Value. Guaranteed for all climates.

DOMINION

ASK YOUR DEALER

Mansions of Meerschaum

Unpretentious Houses of This Material to Be Found in Spain

Even the most aesthetically inclined of our American millionaires would hardly consider the luxury of living in a palace built of meerschaum as within the range of their fortunes, yet there are many unpretentious houses of this material in the Spanish town of Vallecas, near Madrid, where a coarse variety of this substance is to be found. On the other hand, the Moroccans, just across the Straits of Gibraltar, find that still another variety of meerschaum lathers freely and they use it, perhaps sparingly, as a substitute for soap.

Chips and sawdust of the meerschaum pipe factories make an excellent cleaning powder for removing stains from costly fabrics. An inferior pipe is also made from these scraps, the fragments being bound together with some solution and then molded into blocks.

Meerschaum is found in Greece and in Hrubschitz, Moravia, as well as in Asia Minor, and to a limited extent in Pennsylvania, South Carolina and in the upper Gila valley, near Silver Lake.—N. M. Stone, New York.

Soldiers for the Land

Farmer-Soldier's Story of the Canadian West

Pte. John Reid, of the 128th Battalion (Saskatchewan) Canadian Infantry, is a soldier who looks ahead. During a brief leave of absence from the front he visited his native home in the Old Country and gave it as his firm belief that tens of thousands of men would, when the war is over, seek homes in Canada. "Each Canadian," he says, "in Flanders is a recruiting agent for the Dominion. Englishmen who earned a living in stores, factories, mills, shipyards, and even offices will not settle down any more to their old jobs. They have found new health and a new idea of life in Flanders and France, and, as there is no land in Great Britain to be got unless you possess the credit of the big farmer, where can they turn to except to the Overseas of the Dominions? Take my case. In 1911 I gave up tanning in the Old Country to try my luck in Canada. I located in the West, fyled on a homestead, and went through digging. I had to build my own shack—which a soldier will do as a bit of fun—dug my own well, cleared a bit of land, and made good. I own now 320 acres, have cattle, horses, farm machinery, and with the good money for grain that I got I am all right, and on my own. These words, "my own," are music to a Britisher's ears, and I expect, if spared to get through the war, tens of thousands of fellows like me over in the West. But the West will have to behave a trifle better to them than some of the land sharks did to other greenhorns, because the war, with its good points, has made strong men who will stand no monkeying by sharpers and crooks."



Of all overworked women probably the housewife is the hardest worked. She has so much to attend to, with very little help. Her work can be lightened if she knows the value of system and she should try and take a short rest in the daytime. A physician who became famous almost around the world, Doctor Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., the specialist in woman's diseases, for many years practiced medicine in a farming district. He there observed the lack of system in the planning of the work.

If it is a headache, a backache, a sensation of irritability or twitching and uncontrollable nervousness, something must be wrong with the head or back, a woman naturally says, but all the time the real trouble very often centers in the organs. In nine cases out of ten the seat of the difficulty is here, and a woman should take rational treatment for its cure. The disorder should be treated steadily and systematically with Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription.

For diseases from which women suffer "Favorite Prescription" is a powerful restorative. During the last fifty years it has banished from the lives of tens of thousands of women the pain, worry, misery and distress caused by these diseases.

If you are a sufferer, get Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription in liquid or tablet form to-day. Then address Dr. Pierce, Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y., and get confidential medical advice entirely free.

Alberta on Wheels

It was stated in yesterday's Journal that there were 9,050 automobiles registered in Alberta. This is a very large number for a population of half a million, and is a considerable increase over last year. As automobiles are not articles that people buy when the poorhouse is threatening them, the figure will take some explaining by those who have sought to make it appear that the Province has been going backward.—Edmonton Journal.

Many mothers have reason to bless Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator, because it has relieved the little ones of suffering and made them healthy.

Garden Truck Pays $115 Per Acre

The productiveness of land in Western Canada can be gauged from the fact that two market gardeners near Prince Albert, Saskatchewan, have this year raised from six acres of land 200 bushels of wheat, 150 bushels of carrots, 50 bushels of beets, 535 bushels of onions, 25,000 pounds of cabbage, 300 bushels of turnips, 30 bushels of potatoes, and large quantities of other vegetables. At a moderate estimate, the produce is worth $930, which, after deducting working expenses, is equal to about $115 per acre.

The family was going on an outing in the woods, and mother was packing the lunch basket.

"Let me see," she murmured. "I've got lettuce sandwiches, olive sandwiches, peanut butter sandwiches, macaroons, pickles, ginger snaps and chow-chow. I wonder if I've forgotten anything."

"How about putting in something to eat?" said father, sarcastically.



EXCELSIOR INSURANCE LIFE COMPANY

AN EXCLUSIVELY CANADIAN COMPANY

ESTABLISHED 1889

Excelsior Policies Are Money Makers

James Richardson & Sons, Limited

GRAIN MERCHANTS

Western Offices - - Winnipeg, Calgary, Saskatoon

Specialists in the handling of farmers' shipments. Write, wire or 'phone our nearest office for quotations or information.

Bill your cars "NOTIFY JAMES RICHARDSON & SONS, LIMITED," to insure careful checking of grades. Liberal advances on bills of lading. Quick adjustments guaranteed accompanied by Government Certificates of grade and weight.

You will profit by Sending us Samples and Obtaining our Advice as to Best Destination before Shipping Your Grain, particularly Barley, Oats and Rye.

LICENSED AND BONDED Established 1857

RANDALL, GEE & MITCHELL, LTD.

RELIABLE GRAIN MERCHANTS

470 Grain Exchange

WE GET RESULTS THAT SATISFY.

Write for market information.

MINNEAPOLIS WINNIPEG DULUTH

THE GREAT BRIGHT WAY

2 IN 1

SHOE POLISHES

BLACK-WHITE-TAN—10¢

KEEP YOUR SHOES NEAT

F. F. DALLEY CO. OF CANADA, LTD., HAMILTON, CANADA

Seed for 1917

Keeping Part of the Farm Free From Weeds, In Order to Grow Seed

Between 80 and 90 per cent. of the seed to be used next year will be grown on the farm on which it will be used for seed. Most of our wheat in Western Canada is now of two varieties, Marquis and Red Fife, and both of superior and about equal quality. It will be possible, if any farmer so wishes, to take the seed from a definite area on the summerfallow or breaking or any clean piece of land. It is also possible to mark out a definite area and by hand pulling keep this area free from weeds or grains and other varieties of wheat such as bearded wheats. In fact there is absolutely no reason why, when a farmer is growing his own seed, he should not grow this on a definite area each year, an area which he knows he can keep free from foreign seeds of all kinds. It is an established fact that grain of a pure variety will give a higher yield than grain of mixed varieties. For this reason the maintaining of pure varieties of grain on the farm by such methods as suggested is profitable work. We make this suggestion at this time because it is possible to still definitely lay out the seed field on the summerfallow and keep this field free from seeds and foreign grains.—Farmers' Advocate.

Stole Serbia's Crown Jewels

It is stated from Cettinje that the betrayal of a peasant, have at last Austrian authorities, thanks to the been able to lay hands on the famous treasures of the Monastery of Detchani, in New Serbia, valued at several millions of francs.

King Peter stopped at Detchani during the great retreat of the Serbian army, and it is rumored, though there is nothing to vouch for its accuracy, that the crown of Serbia was hidden by the monks of Detchani, in a safe hiding-place. The Austrians have found the hiding places in the catacombs and the ossuaries of the convent. Cases of precious stones, ancient gold, and silver money, gold chalices, and sacerdotal vestments covered with Cyrilian characters, Viennese antiquaries are said to have proceeded there to value the treasure on behalf of the Austrian Treasury.

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

An Aeroplane Factory

Government Will Make European Aeroplanes in Canada

If the Government's present plans are put into effect, Canada in the near future will not only have an aviation school, but also a factory for manufacturing European aeroplanes, including aircraft motors which have not hitherto been built in Canada. The Imperial Munitions Board will supervise the aviation school, half of the staff of competent instructors is being provided by the Imperial government and also the employes for the establishment and operation of the factory. It is understood that the British Government will then take the output of the factory during the war.

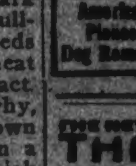
Canadian aviators at the front have been eminently successful and establishment of the school is a just recognition of their services. In the Somme the Canadian aviators have played a prominent part. At the outbreak of the war some Canadian military authorities had little confidence in the aeroplanes as fighting scouting craft. The use of those machines have proven their value, and Canada will soon have an aviation branch of the service in keeping with its various other military forces.

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Otto Higel Piano Action

Roads for Ontario

Fund to Be Created to Make Fine Highways

During an inspection of the Toronto-Hamilton highway, Hon. G. Howard Ferguson, who accompanied the Highway Commission, announced that the Ontario Government intends embarking on a progressive and aggressive roads policy. With the $50,000 in motor license fees collected in the province, it is proposed by the government to create the nucleus of a fund of $750,000 a year for the construction of a number of strategic roads throughout Ontario. This sum will be augmented from time to time.

"We have in mind," he said, "the construction of such a highway as that from Prescott to Ottawa, which will place the capital on a main road."

Correct Prognostication

The man who thought the first five years of the European war would be the worst seems to have hit it right.



Make the Liver Do its Duty

Nine times in ten when the liver is right the stomach and bowels are right.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

gently but firmly compel a lazy liver to do its duty.

Cures Constipation, Indigestion, Sick Headache, and Distress after Eating.

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Brent Good

GERMANS ARE KEPT IN IGNORANCE OF THE REAL TREND OF THE WAR

MANY MISLED BY OFFICIALLY CONTROLLED NEWS

Very Little is Known by the People of the Successes of the Allies On the West Front, and if Real Facts were Revealed, they Would Shake Foundations ot the Teutonic Empire

In "An American's Report of Ten Months in Germany," D. T. Curtin, of Boston, Mass., writes as follows:

Early in August last I was in Berlin. The British-French offensive which had begun on July 1, outwardly appeared to attract little notice in Germany. Even in the highest military quarters it was considered Britain's final bluff. The great maps in the shop windows of every street showed no change, and still show no change worth noticing. "The maps speak," say the Germans.

One hot evening in Berlin I met a young officer whom I had known on a previous visit. I noticed he was ill and out of sorts. He told me he had been unexpectedly called to his regiment on the western front. "How is that?" I said. He made that curious indescribable German gesture which shows discontent and dissatisfaction.

"These English," he said, "are putting every man they have got into a final ridiculous attempt to make us listen to peace terms. My leave was cut short this evening." We had a glass of beer. "You have been to England, haven't you?" he inquired. I told him I had been there last year. "They seem to have more soldiers than we thought," he said. "They seem to be learning the business. My battalion has suffered terribly."

The next day there were other rumors in Berlin, rumors unknown to the masses. It was suggested to me by a friend that if I wanted to learn the truth I should go to Potsdam and see the arrival of the wounded of the famous Prussian Guard, who had had a terrible experience at the hands of the English in Contalmaison on July 10. He drew me aside and told me that the state of things on the Somme if known throughout Germany would effectively destroy the pretension of the annexationist party, who believed that Germany had won the war and would hold Belgium, the conquered portion of France and Poland. He told me to go out to Potsdam with caution and warned me that I would have the utmost difficulty in getting anywhere near the artillery signs at the railway station.

I asked another extremely well-informed friend if anything particular was happening in the war, and told him I thought of going to Potsdam. He said: "What for? There is nothing seen there—the same old drilling and drilling." So well are secrets kept in Germany.

However, I went, and what I saw in Potsdam would, if known to the German people, shake the very foundation of the empire. The hypnotic effect of the German newspapers is not apprehended in Great Britain. Those newspapers are all directed from the foreign office, which can manipulate the thoughts of these docile people and turn their attention to a particular part of the war with the same celerity as the operator of a searchlight can direct the beam to any part of the sky. For the moment the whole German nation looks at the beam, nothing else. When people in England ask, "Aren't they beginning to learn the truth?" I reply that some are, but that the great majority think exactly what they are told. The great newspaper searchlight today is switched on Hindenburg. Almost all of these industrious human ants think of nothing but Hindenburg. The loan which is now dragging its slow length along is the "Hindenburg loan"; Silesia has named a town Hindenburg; newly arrived infants are loaded down with the name; the daily tobacco stores display "Hindenburg cigars" and the bust of the fierce-looking warrior is in every middle-class house. The deification of Hindenburg and the downfall of England are the uppermost thoughts in the whole German mind, though a few thoughtful cynics in high places regard him as a well advertized dummy.

534,727 Teutons Taken

The Paris Journal of September 19 publishes a table of the prisoners and booty captured by the Allies on the four principal fronts from July 1 to September 18. The captures of the Rumanian army and the Saloniki army are not included. The figures are:

	Guns	Machine Guns	Prisoners
French	145	729	33,699
British	109	222	21,450
Russian	841	1,580	402,471
Italian	36	92	33,048
Total	1,131	2,624	490,668

These figures were obtained from the official communiques.

From September 18 to October 4, according to the communique, the French increased their total of prisoners to 40,313, the British to 27,602, the Russians to 432,564, and the Italians to 34,248, giving a grand total of 534,727 prisoners taken on the western, eastern and southern fronts from July, when the Somme offensive began, to the present time.

The Hunger Ache in Germany

Do the letters of soldiers' wives lie? What is the real truth about the hunger pinch in Germany? Men with titles and military and political reputations declare that there is no serious shortage of men or food in the Fatherland, and yet scores of letters found by the British and French on the bodies of dead Germans and in the correspondence of the wounded tell but one mournful dirge — "No food." As a sample of the letters thus found, one from a wife to her husband, now a prisoner with the British, is pathetic:

"You know I only get 28 lbs of potatoes a fortnight. That's what we have to live on; besides which I have to give our live stock something. Many a time I don't know what to give them. I can't carry on with our hens any more. I get no eggs, nor have I any food to give them; so I shall just have to kill them off. I have just potatoes enough for one meal tomorrow (Monday), and I get no more till Friday."

Wife: This paper tells of a man out in Ohio who lives on onions alone.

Hub: Well, anyone who lives on onions ought to live along.—Boston Transcript.

Substitute for Rubber

Australian Chemist Discovers Compound to Replace Regular Article

A question asked in the legislative assembly of Victoria about steps to prevent a certain valuable Australian invention from falling into the hands of the "rubber ring" have directed attention to a very interesting discovery. Mr. John Flint, Rushcutter's Bay, near Sydney, has, like others all over the world, been experimenting for years with a view to discovering a substitute for rubber. He claims to have solved the problem. His compound, which has been patented wherever possible, is said to have been partly the result of an accident. He had been working for years upon a certain formula.

In making up another formula he made a mistake, and the result exceeded the expectations which he cherished all along. To put his discovery to a severe test, he made a motorcar tyre, one-half of which was rubber and the other half of his composition. The tyre has been used for four months, has travelled 1,500 miles and is still running.

Mr. Flint admits that as regards actual wear his compound shows slightly more depreciation than the rubber, but it is doubtful whether an ordinary observer would notice it. Since then, however, he has improved his compound, and its possibilities as a rival to rubber are plainly suggested by the fact that it can be made at a cost of 10 to 12 cents a pound. It is claimed for the new material that it will serve all the purposes for which rubber is used; that it will not ignite; and that when heated it will not melt.

To Isolate England

Pushful German Politician Outlines an "After the War" Scheme of Revenge

Herr Ernst Bassermann, the pushful windbag of a politician who leads the National Liberals in the Reichstag, devotes considerable energy to impressing on his compatriots the necessity for keeping a stiff back in their attitude towards England. For years before the war we recognized in him a man who neglected no opportunity of sowing discord between Germany and Great Britain. Since 1914, both in the Reichstag, in public addresses, and in the press, this extraordinarily vain individual has reminded his fellow countrymen that they have no enemy but England, and that so long as England is able to strike, no matter when or where, there will be no permanent peace for Germany.

Herr Bassermann's latest contribution to this question shows that he is in some doubt as to whether Germany will be able to impose such a final and conclusive peace. Things may happen, he admits, which will oblige Germany to agree to a peace which will leave the British part of her programme unsettled. Should this be inevitable it will be the duty and first object of German statesmen to make such a final arrangement with France, Russia, Italy and Japan as will prove to these countries that their interest no longer lies in supporting British policy.

After the peace, according to Herr Bassermann, Germany will be faced with a diplomatic task of enormous difficulty—nothing less than the complete alienation of England's present friends, including the United States. Her task will be to show that British ambitions, and her "iniquitous" claim to dominate the seas, are incompatible with the prosperity and legitimate ambitions of other nations.

With these diplomatic efforts, pari passu, will proceed the rapid building of a formidable navy, an undertaking which is certain to have the unanimous support of the German nation. Herr Bassermann does not divulge his scheme for alienating Britain's present friends, but on two points he lays special stress. In the first place, Spain, now so favorably inclined to Germany, as Bassermann would have us believe, must be completely won over. The key to our Mediterranean position is Gibraltar, and Spain must be shown that her profit lies in making the British position there untenable. With Gibraltar in the hands of Spain, our domination in Egypt and on the Suez Canal will be reduced to a shadow.

But it is with Russia where success will be surest and speediest. Russia is England's political antipodes, and all the powers in the world will never reconcile British and Russian pretensions in Asia. Herein lies Germany's opportunity, and the sound sense of German statesmen will be displayed in removing every obstacle from Russia's path which is calculated to hinder her in the pursuit of her ambitions. Herr Bassermann's absurdities are, of course, borrowed from the programme of the Pan-Germans, and it will be remembered that the late Professor Mommsen, who had a shrewd knowledge of his country, once declared that the Pan-Germans were "Kolassale Esel" (colossal asses).

He was a rackety young man, and kept very late hours, but had now joined the Fusiliers, and was ordered to the front, and on bidding farewell to his beloved he said to her: "Darling, when I am far away, wilt thou gaze at yon star every night and think of me?"

"I will, indeed, dearest," she replied. "If I needed anything to remind me of you I should choose that very star."

"Why," he asked.

"Because it is out so very late at night and looks so pale in the morning."

"Can you tell me where I can buy a good, healthy rattlesnake?"

"What on earth do you want with a rattlesnake?"

"My cousin Bill in Florida just sent me a pet alligator and I want to reciprocate."

Through a Tunnel To Verdun Front

Paul D. Cravath and Other Americans Took Chances in the Trenches

Just west of here, in the forest of Argonne, there is a remarkable military tunnel, 45 feet underground, running right up to within 300 yards of the German trenches. It is one of the most hard-pressed points around Verdun, but through this tunnel reinforcements move forward without danger, relieving every two hours the men on the firing line.

There was a very American atmosphere about this tunnel when the Associated Press correspondent visited it, for the curious fact developed that the two officers in command were American residents, one a stock-raiser in Alberta, Canada, and the other a bank official of the Franco-American Bank at Los Angeles, Cal. Both were born in France, and when the war broke out left their American business to come home and fight. And now they are in full charge of this underground highway, leading up to one of the most desperate positions along the front. They are so American that they speak English instead of French, and the commandant's headquarters — a little nest in the clay—has a big picture of Uncle Sam hanging on the wall.

Creeping through the tunnel toward the first line the members of the visiting party knocked their steel casques on the roof, and plunged through water ankle deep. Paul D. Cravath, of New York, six feet six inches tall, was bent double in the struggle through the tunnel. Along the way they passed an electric plant throbbing with energy and pumping the fresh air which keeps the tunnel habitable. Further on in a large clay hole a kitchen was in full operation, with soldiers eating bowls of nudels.

As the visitors emerged from the tunnel into the front line French trenches the German trenches were plainly visible on the crest, only 300 yards away. The intervening space was swept clear as though by a cyclone. Instead of the beautiful green of the forest that was left at the other end of the tunnel, here the whole outlook was grey and desolate, the ground jagged and torn as by eccentric plows — not a vestige of grass or verdure, and the few gaunt trunks of trees stripped of their last leaf and looking like so many scarecrows.

"This has been a rather quiet day—only two mine explosions," said the commandant, "two men injured, one in the shoulder, the other in the leg. That is little, for often we have forty to sixty men killed or injured in these mine explosions, which go on continually as the Germans try to mine under our trenches and we try to mine under theirs."

Even beyond the front line French trenches, the French soldiers had pushed their observation posts into the fire-swept dividing line, 300 yards wide. Some of these daring men could be seen almost up to the crest where the German line ran. They were crouched behind heaps of boulders, rifles ready.

"Those men are only ten yards from the Germans," said the commandant.

As he spoke, Mr. Cravath said:

"I see a German; there he is on the crest; you can see his uniform with the round cap."

"And he sees you, too," said the commandant. "You have been under fire," he added, as he led Mr. Cravath and the others to a more secure position.

"It's good that the German didn't fire," remarked Cravath. "It might have been an international incident. Think of it—killing an American visitor to the French trenches!"

The ingenuity of some of the trench quarters along the way is shown in the use of empty glass bottles for windows. One officer pointed with pride to the very artistic effect he had secured with these empty wine bottles. A triple row extended all across the front of his log shack, giving light within and having rather a cathedral window effect without. The bottles are of white glass, used for bottling the white wine of Bordeaux.

The headquarters of General Neville, in command of the operations at Verdun, are quite a way outside the city, at a little cross-road hamlet, which cannot be named for military reasons. The house was a two-storey stone structure. It was in this same building that General Petain, who preceded Neville, and General de Castelnon made the plans on the first onrush of the Germans which held them until reinforcements could be brought up.

As we were at General Neville's headquarters a party of German prisoners came by. Already they were being set to work, and instead of a gun each German carried a spade over his shoulder.

The Life of Books

The change which has come over the literary world, more especially that devoted to novel writing, during the past 4 years, has had a marked effect upon the life of books. The popular three-volume novel often enjoyed a life to be measured in years; what it lost in width of circulation it gained in length of days. With the modern novel it is exactly the reverse. It may startle the world, it may run into numerous re-issues in a record time, but it is as rocket-like in its fall as it is in its first flight. The novel of two generations ago had a less impetuous and more dignified career than its successor of today, but that, after all, is merely the result of the altered habits and customs of the day. On the surface, the activity and energy of the world seem to have received a mighty impulse. Whether our achievements are greater than our forefathers' is quite another matter.

Long had he worshipped her at a distance, but his shyness prevented him from proposing.

Then, one evening, for the sake of sweet charity, a theatrical performance took place, in which the charmer was leading lady and more adorable than ever. Afterward the shy admirer drew near, his love made valiant by the sight of her beauty.

"You are the star of the evening," he said, as they stood alone in a corner.

"You are the first to tell me so," said the damsel with a happy blush.

"Then," he retorted promptly, "may I claim my reward as an astronomer?"

The lady looked puzzled.

"What reward?" she asked.

"Why, the right to give my name to the star I have discovered!" said the young man, speaking boldly at last.—Tit-Bits.

France's Legacy After War

New Railways Built and Other Improvements Made Through Exigencies of the War

When the merry bells of peace ring throughout France, and her exiled sons turn to their devastated homes in Northern France, there will at least be some compensation for the deluge of blood and iron that turned their Edenic fields into a hell.

Mr. Warner Allen, with timely thought, reminds France of what she will possess as a legacy from the war. "There are many places in France," he points out, "that have for years been clamoring for light railway facilities. The exigencies of modern war have provided them today with a profusion of railway communications, and when peace is declared, however much the rails may have been torn up by shell fire, the tracks will still be there for future use.

"Similarly, all along the front roads have been broadened and multiplied. In certain districts, where the want of water was the main obstacle to progress, hundreds of wells have been bored, and it may be that at the end of hostilities districts which were practically barren and unpopulated will enjoy abundance of water and consequent prosperity.

"Then all the factories which have been constructed for the preparation of acids, tar products, powder, and explosives can be easily transformed into works that will make artificial perfumes, photographic materials, pharmaceutical products, and both organic and inorganic chemical dyes.

With a view to paving the way towards this important transformation, a number of powerful associations have been formed, of which one of the most important is the "Syndicat National des Matieres Colorantes," which is a combination of coal and metallurgical companies, papermakers, dyers, textile manufacturers, etc.

Dreams of Annexations

Germany Continues to Talk of Extension of Territory

The national bond in Germany is based upon force; nothing more true. And this is why the German people believe now, as they believed in 1870, that right is might. This is the everlasting truth to which Prince Bulow gives utterance. There is nothing unexpected in it. But even if we are not surprised at this opinion, it makes us pause to think. One of the most intelligent men in Germany, one whose political experience is of the widest, has only been able to draw one conclusion from the terrible drama which is at present shaking Europe to its foundations by the will of Germany—that is, that German militarism must be developed. "We must strengthen ourselves on our coasts and on our frontiers. The result of the war must not be negative, but positive. The re-establishment of the status quo ante bellum would mean for Germany not a gain but a loss. We must insist upon an augmentation of guarantees and of real securities."

Annexations and annexations, and still more annexations, such is the theme of Prince Bulow, just the same as those of Burian, Bethmann, Tisza and others. After four and twenty months of impotence, Germany confesses [illegible] intentions are. What would they have been if, as she intended, she had won in six weeks? No peace can be lasting which is not founded upon the complete and total defeat of Germany, a defeat which will enable the conquerors to take the maximum of guarantees against Prince Bulow's plans.

Prince Bulow knows the country will agree with him; but in expressing his views he pronounces the country's condemnation. German militarism and the German nation are one, he tells us. Hence the necessity imposed upon us of taking precautions in the future not only against the military organization, but also against the people who are identified therewith. — Le Temps, French Conservative.

Russian Professional Women

From the middle of the last century the women of Russia have asserted their eagerness for professional training. Teaching, surgery, medicine and government service have attracted the greatest number. When the medical schools were closed to them, they went to Switzerland and other foreign countries. A Russian girl took a doctor's degree at Zurich in 1867. In the early 70's, admission of women to medical courses became a settled practice in Russia. In 1876, women surgeons in numbers distinguished themselves at the front in the Serbian-Turkish war; the same distinguished service has been given by them in the Russo-Japanese war and in the present conflict. Today women physicians are as prominent as men, and in some cities there are many more female than male dentists. More than 62 per cent. of the teachers in the zemstvo schools are women, and the census of 1897 showed that there were four women to every five men in the state and public service.

Rapid Promotion!

Little Louis was a smart boy and very anxious to forge ahead in the world. He got a job in the local bank. A wealthy uncle met him in the street one morning and said:

"Well, Louis, how are you getting on in business? I s'pose the first thing we know you will be president of the bank?"

"Yes, uncle," replied the boy, "I'm getting along fine. I'm draft clerk already."

"What!" exclaimed the uncle. "Draft clerk? Why, that's very surprising, but very good."

"Yes, uncle," replied the lad. "I open and shut the windows according to order, and close the doors when people leave them open."

The First of Semi-Luxuries

The Conservation Commission carried out a survey of 400 farm homes in 1915. Of these 400, 38 per cent. possessed pianos, 12 per cent. had organs, 5 per cent. autos, and only 2 1-2 per cent. an inside water service with sanitary conveniences.

Music in the home is a good thing, possession of a motor adds much to the pleasure of life in the country, but an inside water service and the things that go therewith means more in labor-saving and really good living than any one of the other semi-luxuries and semi-necessaries named.

The first thing to provide for, after the absolute essentials are in possession, is a modern water service, and this can be installed, in the average farm home, for less than the cost of a good piano.

Race With a Zeppelin

Canadian Flier Tells How He Chased One Off the Belgian Coast

The experiences of Lieutenant Reg. H. Mulock, a Canadian pilot, who "rambled around" in the clouds 9,500 feet up, looking for a Zeppelin he had pursued from the coast of England, are told in a letter published in the current issue of Flying. He was the first pilot to succeed in chasing a Zeppelin at night, picking his quarry up over Ramsgate. For military reasons the censor has deleted the other names of localities, overlooking, however, the mention of the coast of Belgium. After describing the first appearance of the Zeppelin, Mulock continues:

"It was in the middle of the night —a little after 1 a.m.—and no moon, very dark, with clouds around; and the stars so dark you could not see the horizon. He passed over here, about 2,000 feet up, and by the time he got to —— I was up even with him and to the seaward. I then changed my course straight for him. He had stopped to drop his bombs on ——, and, with his engine shut down, heard me coming, and, of course, as soon as he heard me, looked in my direction and must have seen the flames from my exhaust.

"Anyway, he did not wait to throw any more bombs, and I saw the most wonderful sight. I was about 1,500 feet from him. I opened fire with Maxims, without effect, and he majestically stuck his nose up and went up like a balloon. He was then higher than I, so I opened out again and tried to round him back of ——, where we both turned out to sea and steered about east. I chased him up to 8,000 feet and over to the Belgian coast, and we both changed courses to southeast, and a little later went into the clouds together over ——.

"Having lost him in the clouds, I climbed to 9,500 feet and rambled around looking for him. But he had gone. There were two of them; one was given a warm reception by the chaps at ——, while the other one and I had a picnic all to ourselves. He ran away so fast I could not keep up with him and climb at the same time. I waited around for him, but no Zep appeared; evidently he stopped his engines and listened for me. There was no use waiting, so I started for home."

Buried, But Not Dead Yet

How a Feud in the Trenches Was Ended

They were both Canadians. One was Canadian born, of French descent. The other had come from England only seven years ago. But both were true Canadians now.

Dickie and Dominique fell out, nevertheless. It was not the difference of race or language that led to the trouble, for neither of them was a fool. No, it all arose of a sudden, in one of those quarrels that occasionally break out between commonly sensible men when their nerves are set on edge in a time of excitement and strain.

"Wait till we've smashed these blooming Huns, and I'll break your head," said the Englishman.

"I'll break yours first," retorted Dominique, "though it'll take a heavy axe."

Half an hour afterwards a shell dropped in on them. It was a big shell, and it sent the soul of Passchendaele into convulsions.

Three men were buried, and one of them was Dick. A dozen of their comrades rushed to dig them out; and one of these was Dominique. At last he came on—something.

When he found it was Dick, did he pause? He dug his hardest, till he had uncovered his comrade's head. He brushed the dirt off the face, very gently. Then he fainted from loss of blood. He had been hard hit himself.

They were sunning themselves one day soon after they reached the convalescent hospital, when Dick spoke.

"We've got to have it out, Dommy," said he. It was the first time the old trouble had been mentioned since they had been knocked out. "I've been thinking——"

"Did it hurt, old man?" broke in Dominique, with a mischievous smile.

"No, but I'll hurt you if you don't hold your tongue. I was thinking how we could settle that little affair between us. Look here, now. We're in for three or four months here. They've got all sorts of classes going on to fit us for supporting our wives and families when we go out, as they say. I've got neither wife nor child; no more have you. But, all the same, I'm going to dig in to those classes, whatever they are. It'll be darned slow doing nothing, anyway. And I'll be hanged if I want to turn loafer, whatever pension they give me, when I go out. I'm going to work. And I'm going to work better than you d'you hear me?"

"Yes, I'm not deaf."

"Well then, I don't care what it is —carpentering, or type-writing, or cobbling, or chicken-raising, or all together,—I'm going to beat you at the whole lot."

"You are, are you? And who's to judge?"

Dick thought a while. Then he said: "The proof of the pudding's in the eating. Whichever of us makes most, the first year we're out on our own, the other'll own up and allow he's beat and had his head broke."

"Done!" said Dominique. "And it won't be my head."

They said nothing about it to anyone else. The other men, wondering a little at their energy, tried to keep up with them; so, as you can imagine, the average of work done in that hospital was high. Even the physical exercise drill, the latest scientific addition to the curative treatment of convalescents, went with more spirit than the instructor had ever known.

The end of the story cannot be told, because the competition is still in progress. So far, it is neck and neck.

St. Peter's at Rome

St. Peter's at Rome is a Basilica—the Basilica Vaticana—but it never was, and is not now a cathedral — the church where a bishop has his official see or seat. In Rome it is the Lateran church dedicated to Christ the Saviour, and in the second place to St. John the Baptist, which holds this dignity. Hence the inscription which all who go there may read, "Mother and Mistress of All Churches." In the Lateran, not in St. Peter's, the pontiff takes possession of his see; and in it the cardinal vicar holds ordinations on Ember days. People use the word cathedral very loosely. But there is a grave error in describing St. Peter's as "the Cathedral of Christendom."—Exchange.

SUPERIOR SYSTEM FOR HANDLING AND MARKETING WESTERN GRAIN

OVER THREE THOUSAND COUNTRY ELEVATORS

Some Interesting Information Given by Mr. C. A. Dunning, General Manager of the Saskatchewan Co-Operative Elevator Co., in Reference to Marketing Conditions in the Prairie Provinces

There are in the three prairie provinces over three thousand country elevators operating at the present time with a total storage capacity of about fifty-eight million bushels. Of these three thousand, a large number are owned by line companies. Nearly two hundred are in Manitoba operated by farmers' companies, two hundred and sixty-one in Saskatchewan and about a hundred in Alberta. These farmers' companies handled approximately one hundred million bushels of the 1915 crop and are becoming increasingly an important factor in the handling of the crop of the West.

Speaking at Regina on the marketing of the grain through these elevators, Mr. C. A. Dunning, general manager of the Co-operative Elevator Company, showed in detail the various steps taken in the handling of the crop as well as the varying kinds of documents used in the movement of the crop from the country elevator to the ocean port.

Mr. Dunning stated that he had the opportunity of making comparisons in this direction when he was a member of the Royal Commission appointed by the Government some time ago to investigate marketing conditions, and he had come to the conclusion that the Canadian facilities for handling grain with respect to legislative regulation, grading and handling generally were superior to those of any other exporting country.

The Canadian facilities were far more advanced and efficacious than those in Australia. In the Antipodes the grain was handled in bags. Their girding system was known as the "F. A. Q." or fair average quality style and could not for one moment compare with the Canadian. Russia, as well, was behind in its facilities, and no one in Europe would buy Russian wheat without seeing it.

Mr. Dunning also referred to the agitation which is going on in some quarters to permit mixing of grain in the terminal elevators and for provincial grading. He thought it would be the greatest mistake in the world to allow it. "The reputation of the Canadian Government grade certificate in Europe is too valuable to lose," he continued. "Any mixing of grades would not deceive the European miller for one moment, and our certificate would be held in the same suspicion as that of the United States."

Canada is situated geographically at a greater disadvantage than any of its competitors in the world's market. "We have a very long rail haul, and rail hauling of grain is the most expensive method. The United States can hardly be taken into account because they are becoming less and less a factor in the world's market. Any grain which they export and which comes into competition with Canada is chiefly exported from the two coasts or close to the great lakes, and thus they have a short haul."

Speaking with reference to the Argentine, Mr. Dunning stated that the grain growing area is nowhere more than five hundred miles from water transportation. This transportation is not like our great lakes, which involves two or three transfers, but is one of the greatest rivers in the world. Ocean-going steamers come right up to the ports. They have an advantage in view of the fact that they have the cheap peon labor, a thing not desired in Canada. Mr. Dunning pointed out that he was speaking at all times of conditions as they exist in normal times and his whole address must be taken from that point of view.

As to Australia, the wheat belt was merely a belt and nothing else. The belt was round the coast, for as everyone knew, the interior was a great desert. In Australia the wheat ripened and was threshed right on the field. There was no very great expense involved, and they also had an advantage in ocean transportation. The Australian tariff regulations with the Motherland gave them an advantage which Canada did not possess. Australia has a far more marked British preference than Canada for their importations of British goods. They had a lower freight rate because vessels coming to take wheat over came loaded with goods, while of the vessels carrying Canadian grain came either with half a cargo or with a cargo not very profitable.

India possessed the cheapest labor in the world, and Russia, the greatest wheat producing country in the world, could produce at a low cost.

"It is useless to speak of a home market," continued Mr. Dunning, so long as we are exporting two-thirds of what we produce, and the possibilities of production, so far as grain is concerned, are so far ahead of the possibilities of consumption that it will always be regulated by the price at Liverpool."

The cost of producing grain in Saskatchewan was stated by the Saskatchewan Grain Commission to be approximately 62 cents to produce and place at the railway point a bushel in an average year, under average conditions by an average farmer. At the time this figure was made known there was a great deal of criticism of it, but Mr. Dunning said he was glad to see that this figure has been confirmed by the Census Bureau of the Dominion Government and the Department of Agriculture. Transportation and expenses to Liverpool cost approximately 34 cents in average times from the ordinary Saskatchewan country point, which meant that when the price of wheat went below the dollar mark at Liverpool the farmer lost money.

"Ye-es," hesitated Mr. Justwed, "these cakes are pretty good, but don't you think there ought to be just a little more——"

"Your mother made them," interrupted Mrs. J., quickly.

"——of them?" ended Mr. J., with a flash of inspiration.—Tit-Bits.

Leap Year Is Going

"Kate is a self-possessed woman."

"Yes, to her sorrow."

German Terribleness

Never a More Monstrous Hallucination Than That Which Holds the Teutonic Mind

For twenty-five months the German soldier, like the German sailor, has been sowing hate and loathing and enduring detestation in the hearts of millions. He has not won a world by it; he has not won a war by it. The battles that he has won have been through the superiority of his organization, or his preparation, not through the fear he has put in the hearts of his foes. There has never been a time when his foe — that is, the individual fighting man — was afraid of him.

What a strange delusion this German idea is, at once ludicrous and revolting! How deeply into the mind of the German has sunk the chatter about a "superior race!" As if it were conceivable that people of the French, Russian or British nation, with all their centuries of war and courage, of battle and conquest behind them, could be shaken by the mere presence before them of troops of a nation which is but a newcomer in the world and has seen its capital occupied and its sovereigns humiliated, its armies routed and scattered by Frenchmen and Russians more than once.

Nor is it less preposterous for the German to imagine that the men who willingly and completely dedicate their lives to the service of their country, who go forth to battle prepared to die, can be frightened. Never was there a more monstrous hallucination than that which holds the Teutonic mind in thrall. The German sees himself irresistible, terrible, all-compelling; then he transfers this self-appraisal to the mind of his foe. To act upon the state of mind he conceives to exist in the enemy, he has recourse to devices which a foolish nurse might employ to terrify a nervous child.

There is only one thing that German terribleness has accomplished in this world so far. It has dug a gulf between the German and the rest of civilized mankind. Millions of men for the rest of their life-time will feel toward the German as most of mankind feels toward a snake. The crimes, the offences against humanity, decency, against all human and divine law which has marked German policy since August, 1914, have opened a chasm that it will be many decades before a new German spirit could close.—New York Tribune.

High Cost of Living

Good Old Egyptian Days When Pigs Formed Money Basis

"Oh, for the good old days," someone will sigh when they learn, on the authority of Louis C. West, an instructor in history, that the high-cost-of-living question was foreign to the experience of the ages before the word Christian was an appellation of our civilization.

In Roman Egypt in A.D. 79, with two aurei or about $10, a bride could buy a trousseau that would make a modern millionaire turn green with envy!

The authority mentioned says there was a time when a $10 bill—in Egyptian papyri—would purchase a complete trousseau, including gowns, linens, cooking and eating utensils, a youthful slave, furniture, a shelter hut and a camel.

Computed on this same basis, Mr. West points out that a wedding feast, comprising a dozen courses, would cost twenty cents a plate. Such a banquet would include fruit of jujube, dates, cake, cummin, pigeons, lotus, lentils, onions, vetches, wine and beer.

"Today," he says, "we pay far more for food, clothing, amusements, education, medicine and insurance, and get less. It is not an exaggeration to say that the Egyptian earning twenty cents a day could bring up a family with less worry and trouble than a Canadian workman of the present earning $2 a day."

Among the domestic bargains which Mr. West says were available to the Roman Egyptians were straw at four cents a pound, a horse at $1.80, a pig at seven cents, a sheep at nine cents and a Gallic slave at fifty-four cents.

Destruction of Rheims

Rheims in time of peace had six thousand houses intact; of these, two thousand have been entirely destroyed and three thousand have been damaged more or less seriously. The Germans have guns at a distance of just one mile from the Cathedral, and the Cathedral is in the very heart of Rheims. Even with their field guns of 77 calibre stationed at Nogent l'Abesse and in the famous fort of Brimont they can hurl shells upon the Cathedral. The two greatest industries of the city before the war were the woollen manufactures and the making of champagne wine. The Germans were unable to loot the bulk of the champagne supply or to wreck the immense mileage of wine cellars, but it is a different story with regard to the woollen industry. There is not a single woollen factory left in Rheims. The Germans' espionage system had revealed to them the location of every woollen factory, its capacity and equipment.

Worth Doing

Hub: The doctor says that if I keep on working at this pace for money I shall be a wreck at forty-five.

Wife: Never mind, dear; by that time we shall be able to afford it.—Boston Transcript.

Not on Any Team

She: I suppose we shall hear of nothing but football for the next three months.

Her Brother: Well, sis, I don't see any necessity for you to kick.

Not Always

"Finding is keeping"
They say, although
In the case of work
'Tisn't always so.

Barnett Avenue | ARNOT & CO. | Lacombe, Alta.

Shoes

For Winter Wear

Men's All Felt Shoes of best quality all wool felt. Will give good wear; sizes 6 to 11. Per pair, $2.50.

Boys' All Felt Shoes

With leather-tipped toes; a very serviceable Winter Shoe for boys. Sizes 1 to 5. Per pair, $2.25.

Children's All Wool Felt Shoes

Leather-tipped toes. Sizes 8 to 10½. Per pair, $1.50.

Misses' All Felt Shoes

Leather-tipped toes, felt soles and heels, sizes 11 to 13—$1.85.

Men's Sheep Lined Moccasins

Of Selected Heavy Furred Skins, leather-bound in front, sizes 6 to 12. Per pair, $1.15.

Women's All Felt Shoes

Of Best Quality All-Wool Felt; felt soles and heels; sizes 3 to 8. Per pair, $2.25.

Grocery Department

Finest Vostizza Currants

There are Currants, and Currants. Vostizzas are the Finest Quality Grown. It is not often you can buy this quality in this country, but you can buy them at Arnot's this week. The price is no higher than you will have to pay for the poorer varieties, and the quality is beyond comparison. See for yourself. Per lb., in bulk, 20c. Per full lb. package, 22½c.

Seedless Raisins

In packages, in "Griffins Fancy" and "Gold Bar Fancy" brands. These are the best brands to buy. Each, 15c.

Fancy Californian Figs, in pkgs.,	10c. and 15c.
Fancy Californian Layer Figs, bulk, per lb.,	25c.
Seeded Raisins, 12 oz. pkgs., 2 for	25c.
Dromedary Dates, pkgs.,	15c.
Excelsior Dates, pkgs., 2 for	25c.
Lemon Peel, Candied, per lb.,	30c.
Orange Peel, Candied, per lb.,	30c.
Citron Peel, Candied, per lb.,	35c.
French Peas, Special, 2 tins,	35c.
French Mushrooms, Cabaret size, 2 tins,	25c.
White Asparagus Tips, Del Monte Brand, tin,	30c.
Nabob Tea, Black, 1-lb. packages, each,	45c.
Nabob Coffee, tins, per lb.,	50c.

LADIES' NIGHT GOWNS

An extra value, in White Flannelette Gowns of Good Quality, well-made with Embroidered Yoke, Frilled Cuffs, and Front. ..... $1.25 and $1.50

Misses' All Wool Combinations

In the Famous Wolsey Make, made of Fine All-Wool English Yarns. We have only a few of these garments left, and will clear them out at an extremely low price—less than the wholesale cost today. Per garment, $2.25.

Xmas Ribbon

Fancy Holly Ribbon, for tying your Xmas. parcels, in 5-yard bolts. Per bolt, 15c.

Children's Fleece Lined Sleepers

A warm Comfortable Night Garment for Children; fastens with one button in front, and has drop seat. Sizes 2, 4, 6. Each 60c., 65c., and 75c.

STANFIELD FLEECE-LINED SHIRTS and DRAWRRS. Per garment, 65c.

Damron's Sale List

The auction sale season has opened, and, as usual, C. F. Damron is having his time taken up looking after them. For the next few days he has the following on his list:

Friday, November 17.—Samuel Johnson's sale of farm stock and implements at his farm, 1½ miles north of Clive. A bunch of fine young horses will be offered, and there is no reserve.

Monday, November 20.—A joint public sale at Bentley. A nice bunch of useful horses and a lot of new implements will go to the highest bidder.

Thursday, Nov. 23.—A. McMillan, whose farm is 1 mile north and 3 miles east of Clive, will sell all his farm stock and implements without reserve. He has one of the best lots of horses and cattle in the district, as well as a quantity of implements.

Wednesday, Nov. 22.—H. A. Kennedy has decided to sell out all the stock on his farm two miles north of Lacombe, and has a nice bunch of farm stock and implements to offer to the highest bidder.

Saturday, Nov. 25.—E. C. Lightbody, who lives one-half mile east of LaVeste Post-Office, and who has decided to leave for his former home in the U.S., will sell a fine bunch of horses, cattle, hogs, etc.

Damron's sales always appear in The Western Globe, and it will pay you to keep track of them. There is no by-bidding when C. F. is in charge. See lists in other columns.

SWITZER—BANKS

(Calgary Albertan)

A quite but pretty wedding took place yesterday morning at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Z. S. Banks, 730 Seventh Avenue west, when Mr. Banks' sister, Miss Grace Banks, was united in marriage to Mr. Milton Switzer, druggist, of Drumheller. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Thomas Powell, of Bankview Methodist Church, in the presence of a few immediate relatives of the young couple.

The bride, who was given away by her brother, was attended by Miss L. Power, of Halifax, N.S. She looked very smart and attractive in a modish traveling suit of seal brown panne velvet, with hat to match. Major Outhit acted as groomsman.

After a week or two spent at Lacombe and Edmonton, Mr. and Mrs. Switzer will take up their residence in Drumheller.

CENTRAL SCHOOL REPORT FOR OCTOBER

Grade VIII—Elsie Metcalf, 76 p.c.; Annie Gibson, 74 p.c.; Jas. Metcalf, 72 p.

Grade VI—Burton Shales, 65 p.c.; Leslie Matheson, 80 p. c.; Vivian McLean, 94 p.c.

Grade V—Laura Kent, 60 p.c.; Martha Olsen, 80 p.c.; Arthur Kent, 70 p.c.; Alfred Kent, 76 p. c.

Grade III—Harry Kent, 15 p.c.

Grade II—Walter Gibson, 40 p. c.

Grade I—Harold Olsen, 95 p.c.; Lucy Kent, 91 p.c.; Willie Bolton, 50 p.c.; Robert Gibson, 40 p.c.; Bernard Shobe, 80 p.c.

Perfect Conduct—Vivian McLean, Martha Olsen.

Arbordale News

F. H. Aldwinckle's auction sale was well attended, and everything sold well, the one hitch being the weather.

Mr. and Mrs. Aldwinckle and baby left on this morning's train for Edmonton. Mr. Aldwinckle leaves to join his regiment in Montreal on Tuesday from Edmonton.

The next regular meeting of the Arbordale Union of the U. F. A. is the annual meeting, and the election of officers for the coming year is the order of business. Other matters of importance have also to be attended to, and a good turn-out is requested.

IMPORTED REGISTERED PERCHERON STALLION FOR SALE

As I anticipate leaving this district next Spring I am offering my Percheron Stallion, "Keroue," for sale.

This horse has made a record to be proud of, and is a money-maker, and to make a quick sale I will sell this horse at a snap. If he is not sold in the near future he will be shipped out, and that in defiance of the fact that he is needed here, and it will cost far more to replace him with an untried horse than I will sell this proven prize-winner for.

Give me a chance to give you a bargain, and that at your own terms, but act quickly.

F. A. EDWARDS,
Lacombe, Route Three.
(N. 6-3p)

LABOR AFTER THE WAR

Without doubt, the greatest change that the war will effect on the internal affairs of the nations will be the greater influence which the man who does things will have upon public and industrial affairs. At the recent conference of working-class associations at Oxford, Mr. Zimmern, New College, Oxford, in a speech on the control of industry in future, urged increased control by the workers of the industries of the country, with the ultimate view of nationalization. They had, he said, to aim at a good life for the workers, which meant not only better wages or greater security in employment, and good conditions in the workers leisure hours, but a something which elevated man's character and made labor worth while in man's working hours and active existence. This something should counteract the dehumanizing tendencies of modern industry on a large scale.

This is unquestionably one of the problems of the age and day. The tendency in labor is ever towards a greater and greater subdivision, with the inevitable result that every day it becomes more mechanical and less and less scope for the exercise of intelligence.

As to how this problem is to be worked out, few will be inclined to venture even upon a forecast. The first step, however, is plain enough, namely, to change the ideal. A certain inventor of a system of detailed management, as Mr. Zimmern recalled, declared triumphantly some time ago, that some of the work required in this system was so elementary that he believed gorillas could be trained to do it. As long as this is, as it undoubtedly is, in certain quarters, the ideal, there can be little hope of progress. When, however, such an ideal is forsaken, and it is frankly recognized that there is no solution along those lines, there can be no doubt the lines along which the problem is to be solved will not long remain undiscovered.

Curtis & Langrock have opened a Feed and Horse Exchange at the Winter barn; also wood and coal, and team work. Terms, strictly cash. Phone 76. Ready for business at all times. (3t)

West Branch School is in need of a teacher. Applicants apply to A. C. Brums, Secretary-Treasurer at once. Phone.

TURKEYS WANTED

I want a carload of turkeys at once. Highest prices. Apply H. Slater, Lacombe. (N.6-3c)

OLDER BUT STRONGER

To be healthy at seventy, prepare at forty, is sound advice, because in the strength of middle life we too often forget that neglected colds, or careless treatment of slight aches and pains, simply undermine strength and bring chronic weakness for later years.

To be stronger when older, keep your blood pure and rich and active with the strength-building and blood-nourishing properties of Scott's Emulsion which is a food, a tonic and a medicine to keep your blood rich, alleviate rheumatism and avoid sickness. At any drug store.

Scott & Bowne, Toronto, Ont.

Hembury & Co., Limited, now located on Dolmage Street, first door north of the Empress Hotel, have some good bargains along with good quality. One used Bell Organ, thoroughly renovated, $60. One slightly used Singer sewing machine at $40. One White sewing machine at $15. One DeLaval separator, almost new, at $55; another DeLaval at $35. Overland automobile in good order to exchange for horses; also a quarter section west of Carstairs to exchange for horses.

COMET THEATRE — One Night Only Saturday, Nov. 18th

The United Producing Co. present the Biggest Theatrical Treat of the Season

The Enchanting Musical Comedy

"Alma, Where do You Live?"

with 20 people, Mostly Girls; Special Scenery; Big Beauty Chorus, Dainty Costumes and Catchy Songs in Abundance

Prices:—$1.00, 75c., Children 25c. Seats on Sale at Creighton's Drug Store

This is o Guarnnteed Attraction

The Rexall Stores are CANADA'S FAVORITE DRUG STORES



IF A LITTLE GERM SHOULD GET YOU

And little germs are lurking everywhere, in this cold, damp uncertain weather. Keep a tube of

Rexall Catarrh Jelly

handy. It's fine for the treatment of catarrh, cold in the head, hay fever, and other catarrhal affections of the nasal passages.

Easy to use—rapid and soothing in action.—Get a tube to-day.

Sold exclusively at Rexall Drug Stores.

25c.

The McDermid Drug Co.

WE ARE HERE TO SERVE YOU

A Farmer's Profits

Money *makes* money.

A farmer short of capital cannot expect to reap as much profit as his neighbor who has wisely invested a supply of borrowed cash.

If you own a farm and wish to "stock up" why not ask us for a mortgage loan, giving full particulars of your property, or else call upon our nearest agent?

The Canada Trust Company
The Huron & Erie Mortgage Corporation
(Under the same management)
Combined Assets over $23,000,000.00.
HEAD OFFICES, LONDON, ONT.
Alberta Branch Offices:-
913 McLeod Building, Edmonton.

If there are any stray cattle with your bunch, or in your locality, branded OC— on the left ribs, will you please be kind enough to notify C. F. Damron, Bentley, Phone No. 302.

ROAD DRAG LOST

A road drag belonging to L. I. D. 399 has been stolen, and unless it is returned at once action will be taken to recover same. Notify E. Walter Simpson, Sec.

Mortgage Sale

—OF—

FARM PROPERTY NEAR LACOMBE, ALTA.

Pursuant to the directions of the Registrar, and by virtue of the powers of sale provided by The Land Titles Act, under a certain mortgage which will be produced at the time of the sale, there will be offered for sale, by Public Auction, at the office of W. G. Sage, in the Town of Lacombe, in the Province of Alberta, on SATURDAY, the 2nd day of DECEMBER, 1916, at the hour of 1.30 o'clock in the afternoon, the following property, namely:

The North-West Quarter of Section Thirty-Two, Township Forty, Range One, West of the Fifth Meridian, containing one hundred and sixty acres, reserving mines and minerals.

Terms of sale to be twenty per cent. cash at the time of the sale and the balance according to the terms and conditions to be made known at the time of the sale, or upon application to the vendor's solicitors.

The above property will be offered for sale subject to a sealed reserve bid and free from all encumberances save taxes for the current year.

The Vendor is informed that the above property is situated about nineteen miles from Lacombe, and that sixty acres of the quarter section is good arable land, with two acres of pasture land, eighty-eight acres of scrub land, and ten acres of slough. The property is fenced on four sides with three-strand wire fence and tamarac posts. The property is situated in a settlement of English speaking people, and is situated about three miles from a school. The buildings consist of house, stable, and granary, all in good condition. There were sixty acres of the said land under cultivation this year.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Griesbach, O'Connor, & Company, Solicitors, Edmonton.

Dated at Edmonton this 20th day of October, 1916.

GRIESBACH, O'CONNOR, & COMPANY,
Vendor's Solicitors.

Approved: R. J. Hamilton,
A. Deputy Registrar.
(N. 15-3c)

The Land Titles Act.
Application No. 825

Mortgage Sale

—OF—

VALUABLE FARM LAND

Pursuant to the directions of the Registrar, and by virtue of the powers of sale provided by the Land Titles Act under a certain mortgage which will be produced at the time of the sale, there will be offered for sale, by Public Auction, in the Town of Lacombe, in the Province of Alberta, at 2 o'clock p.m., on

SATURDAY, 9th day of DECEMBER

A.D. 1916, the following property, namely:

The North-East Quarter of Section Twenty-Eight (28), Township Forty-One (41), Range Four (4), West of the Fifth Meridian, in the Province of Alberta.

Terms of sale to be 15 per cent. cash at the time of the sale and the balance according to the terms and conditions to be made known at the time of the sale, or upon application to the Vendor's Solicitor.

The above property will be offered for sale subject to a sealed reserve bid and free from all encumberances, save the exceptions, reservations, and conditions contained in the original grant from the Crown, or in the existing certificate of title, and enough to notify C. F. Damron, any seed grain lien in favor of Bentley, Phone No. 302.

The Vendor is informed of the following particulars:

This property consists of 160 acres of land, of which 40 acres are good arable land and the balance is low land and slough, of which a large portion is suitable for hay or pasture. The said property is fenced on all sides with two-strand wire fence and tamarac posts. The soil on said property is chocolate loam averaging approximately 10 inches in depth, with clay subsoil. The property is watered by sloughs. The nearest railway station to the said property is Leslieville, a distance of 11½ miles. The property is situated 3 miles from a school and 2½ miles from a church, in a settlement of English speaking people.

For further particulars, and conditions of sale apply to

S. A. DICKSON, Barrister,
602 Tegler Block,
Edmonton, Alberta.
Solicitor for the Vendor.

Dated at the City of Edmonton, in the Province of Alberta, this 6th day of November, 1916.

Approved: L. E. Barclay,
A.D. Registrar, N.A.L.R.D.
(N. 16-3c)

LOST

One dark red steer two years old, branded ⌣ Y M on left ribs; piece cut out of right ear; left ear split. Anyone knowing where this steer is, please notify me and receive a reward.

Bert DeAroff,
Bentley, Alta. (R. 1)

If there are any stray cattle with your bunch, or in your locality, branded OC— on the left ribs, will you please be kind enough to notify C. F. Damron, Bentley, Phone No. 302.

Lacombe Second-Hand Store

1 Set New Double Driving Harness, $35.00.

5 Sewing Machines, from $8.00 to $25.00.

6 Washing Machines, from $6.0 to $14.00.

1 McLary Range, $30.00.

1 Home Comfort Range, $40.00.

70 Shotguns and Rifles, all calibres—and ammunition.

Trunks and Suit Cases.

Farm Cheap.—N. W. 22-43-2, West of 5th Meridian—known as the Charles Flagg Place—7 miles N.E. of Rimbey. This is a good quarter, and has got one of the finest springs in the country on it. $7.00 per acre buys.

D. BOODE.

Winnipeg Oil Co.

W. E. TEES, Agent

Get my prices on Oils and Greases. Best quality at lowest price. Call at

Empire Garage

MONEY to LOAN

We are prepared to make liberal loans to Farmers in Bentley, Rimbey, and other outlying Districts.

Loans put through Quickly and Cheaply.

Jesse Fraser Agency
Lacombe

NEWS OF LACOMBE AND VICINITY

The Red Cross knitters and sewers will meet at Mrs. Mosher's on Friday afternoon at the usual hour.

The Western Globe was the only paper of any standing that announced the re-election of President Wilson on Wednesday last. Other great journals did not feel quite sure until Saturday morning.

Lost—Stovepipes, anywhere between Lacombe and 8 miles north and 2½ miles west. Any person or persons finding above mentioned goods will be duly rewarded if returned to Mrs. F. V. Watkins.

Girl Wanted at Once—Apply to Mrs. L. W. Puffer. Highest wages.

A cablegram received yesterday from Sergt. E. Halpin says: "Leave for France tonight." It is just exactly one month since he landed in England with the Lacombe platoon.

The Red Cross acknowledges, with thanks, the donation of 16c. from Sheila Cameron. Little Sheila emptied her money bank to make this donation, and her self-denial in this matter should prove an incentive to everyone. Thanks are also extended to P. H. Winter for his donation of $5.00.

B. F. Bailey collected an old account on Saturday, and was so surprised that he immediately donated it to the Patriotic Fund.

The ladies of St. John's Ambulance will meet at the home of Mrs. Collier on Tuesday evening, Nov. 21st, from 8 to 10 o'clock.

John Henderson wishes us to state that the money collected by him for the cemetery improvement work is in the savings department of the bank. The amount on hand is $144.60, and will be spent on the work as soon as the spring opens.

The greatest laughing success of a decade, "Father and the Boys," from the pen of America's foremost humorist, Geo. Ade, will be seen in pictures at the Rex tomorrow (Thursday) night. First show will begin promptly at 7.45. Be on time and enjoy a hearty laugh from start to finish. See reader in another column.

We thought that Sifton had about used up all his schemes for raising money from the people, but we were mistaken. After putting a revenue tax on everything in sight he got thinking again, and has evolved another scheme. As our citizens know, the towns of Alberta are sometimes compelled to raise money by debentures. Any way you look at it the town pays pretty dearly for the money. But necessity knows no law, and Sifton needs the money. He has now put through a law, under which any town raising money by debenture must pay into the Provincial Treasury a certain percentage of the money received, thus putting an additional burden on the people. From now on every debenture voted must be increased five or ten per cent. so that a little more money may be given the government to pay the interest on the twenty-nine million dollars borrowed in the past five years. More than half the revenue of the Province now goes for interest, and the railways guaranteed by Sifton are not taken into consideration. If the interest on the railway bonds, which the government may have to pay is considered, the total revenue of the Province at the present time would not commence to pay it. Sifton and his bunch are surely high financiers.

Moose-hide gloves, mitts, and moccasins just received; also sheep-skin shoes and felt shoes. Libor Peterka, Shoemaker.

If you saw "Peg O' My Heart" you saw a United Producing Co. show. "Alma, Where Do You Live?" is sent out by the same people. See ad. and write-up in other columns.

The Red Cross has turned into headquarters in Calgary a bale containing the following: 22 surgical shirts, 23 pairs pyjamas, 7 top shirts, 4 dressing gowns, 2 neck scarfs, 2 rolls old linen, 46 pairs socks.

The treasurer of the Patriotic Fund reports that there was a generous response to the request for the payment of last year's subscriptions, but that there are a number of subscribers in arrears yet, and the Fund needs the money.

On and after November 15 the feed prices at the Star livery stable will be as follows: Hay, noon, 35c.; over night, 75c.; three feeds in one day, $1.00. W. G. Sage.

For beds, springs, and mattresses, you can always get the best assortment at the Lacombe Furniture Store.

On and after the 15th inst. the Alberta Livery will charge the following prices: Hay, noon, 35c.; over night, 75c.; three feeds in one day, $1.00. The barn will close on Saturday night in future at 10.30. Thos. Dagg.

The Red Cross acknowledges, with thanks, $2.75 received from Mrs. Jas. Gourlay, proceeds of a social evening for the business girls.

On Thursday, November 16th, the Women's Christian Temperance Union will hold a social evening at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Abbott, Lacombe side. A pleasing programme is being prepared. For those having no other way of getting there conveyances will be provided, and will leave the Methodist Church at 7.15. If owners of automobiles will give what assistance they can it will be appreciated.



Back Ache

Gin Pills banish backache, no matter how severe. The effect, understand, is not to numb the pain, but go right to the source of the trouble, the kidneys, restoring the natural functions of these organs, and with the blood purified, and inflammation allayed, the pains disappear permanently.

Gin Pills
FOR THE KIDNEYS

Other indications that the kidneys are not purifying the blood stream properly are frequent headaches, deposits in the urine, touches of rheumatism—to name but a few symptoms—and every case calls for Gin Pills.

50c. a box, or 6 boxes for $2.50 at all druggists.

Sample free if you write to

National Drug & Chemical Co. of Canada, Limited
Toronto, Ont.

U. S. Address—NA-DRU-CO, Inc. 359 Main St., Buffalo, N.Y.

Children Like It

It is not an easy matter to get a medicine that children like, or to force them to take one they don't like. Most mothers know that a cough medicine, while palatable, should contain no drug injurious to the child. The great popularity of

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy

is explained by the fact that it contains no opium or narcotic of any kind, and at the same time is so pleasant and agreeable to the taste that children like it. For this reason it is a favorite with the mothers of young children.

Yours for health,

—Jenny Chamberlain

A. GILMOUR

Will pay the following prices, delivered in his yards at Lacombe, this week:

Choice Fat Steers, ... 5½c.
Extra Choice Fat Heifers ..... 5c.
Choice Fat Cows, ... 4 to 4½c.
Fat Bulls, ... 3c.
Beef Hides, ... 13c.
Choice Lambs, ... 8c.

Further information regarding prices can be had by phoning 20 from 7.30 a.m. till 6 p.m.

Night Phone, 40, or, 101.
Meat Dept. Phone 20, Ring 3.

Try Our Lard, at 17½c. per lb.

LACOMBE. ALBERTA

HIS HEART BADLY AFFECTED

"Fruit-a-tives" Soon Relieved This Dangerous Condition

522 Gerrard St. East, Toronto.

"For two years, I was a victim of Acute Indigestion and Gas In The Stomach. It afterwards *attacked my Heart* and I had pains all over my body, so that I could hardly move around. I tried all kinds of Medicine but none of them did me any good. At last, I decided to try "Fruit-a-tives". I bought the first box last June, and now I am well, *after using only three boxes.* I recommend "Fruit-a-tives" to anyone suffering from Indigestion".

FRED J. CAVEEN.

50c. a box, 6 for $2.50, trial size, 25c. At all dealers or sent postpaid by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

Take Notice—We want all the hides and raw furs you can bring us. Highest cash prices will be paid. Lacombe Futniture Store.

Duncan Anderson, of the Live Stock Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, was in town yesterday, and, in an interview with The Globe, stated that all cattle raisers should feed and fatten their own cattle instead of selling them to another party to reap the reward which should be theirs. "There's plenty of feed in this district to fatten cattle," he said, "and why the farmer will not reap the full profit from the cattle is sometimes hard to understand. And another thing which the farmer of this district should remember is that beef will be a better price when the war is over." Mr. Anderson further emphasized his views by stating that "Lacombe District and the districts tributary thereto were the best beef producing centres in Canada." It would be well for every farmer in the district to follow the advice of Mr. Anderson and not part with his cattle until in the finished state. If the farmer benefits thereby, it necessarily follows that the district as a whole would also be benefitted. Why should the middle-man get all the profit of a farmer's toil? Think it over, farmers. If the cattle-buyer can make money out of your cattle, why not you? The markets are open to all.

"Kick In," a play of the underworld, dealing with the criminal class and police methods of large centres, drew only a fair-sized house at the Comet last evening. So far as portraying real characters and real methods it was perfect and splendidly acted by a capable company, and deserved a much larger attendance. The name of the play was no doubt responsible for there not being a larger number present—there's nothing appealing to the average mind about the words "Kick In." A far more appropriate and catching title would be, "The Stolen Necklace," or "The Cop and the Criminal." It is too bad to have a good show spoilt by a poor name, and the show as a whole was good last night.

George Warren, the hustling advance man for "Alma, Where Do You Live," was in town again. He brought through "Charlie's Aunt," and travels ahead of nothing but the best. He keeps things moving while in a town.

Nine second-hand sleighs, in good repair, will be sold cheap by Nelson & Rowe, blacksmiths, Nanton Street, Lacombe.

Wanted—Competent Girl for housework, by the 1st of December. Apply Mrs. F. E. McLeod.

Rev. H. D. Marr, M.A., District Secretary of the Bible Society, will deliver an address in the Presbyterian Church on Sunday evening at 8 o'clock, to which members of the other churches are cordially invited, as well as the general public. The subject of the address will be, "The Bible and the War." As Mr. Marr is an able speaker the service will be one of great interest. Instead of the usual canvass of the town for the Bible Society, a collection will be taken up. Come prepared.

ST. CYPRIAN'S CHURCH NOTICES

Morning Prayer, with Holy Communion, at 11 o'clock. The sermon is the fourth in the series upon the "Lord's Prayer."

Sunday School meets at 2.30. Subject of the lesson, "Facts About the Bible."

Evening Prayer at 7 o'clock, with a sermon upon "The Undying Book."

RED CROSS SALE

Perhaps you have an animal, a piece of farm machinery, a buggy or wagon, or some article of furniture that you are not needing, and would put it to some good use. Here's your chance. Auctioneer Damron has offered to hold a sale in aid of the Red Cross funds in Lacombe on a date to be arranged later, and would like all parties having anything of value they wish to donate to send in the list to him. He will call the sale free of charge, and The Western Globe will do all the advertising and printing for same free.

This is something new in this part of the country, and there should be a good lot of articles entered for sale. Get busy now and look over your possessions and see if you have not something to offer. The Red Cross can use the money to advantage in their work of caring for the sick and wounded boys at the front. Anything of value will be accepted.

Send your entry either to the Auctioneer, C. F. Damron, Bentley, or to The Western Globe Office, Lacombe.

The first entry we have received is a horse from Mr. Damron. Who will be the next?

Town of Lacombe

Auction Sale of Lots or Parcels of Land Under Tax Enforcement Act.

December 9th, 1916

The Town of Lacombe will offer for sale, by Public Auction, at the Town Hall, on Saturday, the 9th day of December, 1916, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, the following lots of the Town of Lacombe and of Nelson School District, No. 243, which have been forfeited to the Town of Lacombe under Tax Enforcement proceedings. The upset price of any lot will be the amount of the taxes and the costs. Terms of Sale will be Cash.

E. J. TETT, Sec.-Treas.

Lots 10, 11, Block 22, Plan 1507 A.N.
Lots 4, 5, Block 25, Plan 1507 A. N.
Lot 17, Block 26, Plan 1507 A..N.
Lots 13, 14, 15, Block 14, Plan I.
Lots 22, 23, 24, 27, 28, Block 7, Plan I.
Lts 1, 2, 28, Block 8; Lots 9, 10, Block 9; Lots 2, 8, Block 20; Lots 1, 9, 14, 15, Block 22; Lots 2, 12, 13, 14, Block 23; all in Plan I.B.
Lot 9, Block 10; Block D, in Plan I A.
Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8, Block E, Plan 1900 U.
Lots 33, 34, Block 20, Plan 578 I.A.Ft.
Lot 1, Block 2, Plan I G.
Lots 4, 6, 7, Block 25; Lots 1, 9, 14, Block 26; Lots 10, 11, 12 Block 27; Lot 9, Block 28; Lots 6, 7, Block 30; Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, Block 31, all in Plan I. E.
Lots 13, 22, 23, Block 2, Plan 894 A. J.
Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, Block 31; Lots 23, 24, 29, Block 33; Lots 22, 23, 24, 25, 34, 35, Block 34 Lot 17, Block 35, all in Plan 15U.
Lots 25, 26, 35, 36, 37, 39, 40, Block 18, Plan 4500 R.
Lot 47, Block A, Plan 354 O.U.
Lots 15, 17, Block 3; Lots 4, 10, Block 4; Lots 5, 13, 18, Block 5; all in Plan 488 O. R.
Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, Block 4, Plan 4835 A.U.
Lot 8, Block 1, Plan 151 Z.
Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, Block 3; Lots 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, Block 5; all in Plan 3892 A. J.
Lots 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, Block 5; Lots 5, 6, Block 12; Lots 4, 5, 6, 7, Block 13; Lots 11, 12, 14, 15, Block 14; all in Plan Number 3892 A. J.
Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 10, Block 5; Lots 8, 9, 10, 11, Block 7; Lots 3, 5, 6, 12, 13, Block 8; Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, Block 9; Lots 3, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, Block 10; Lots 6, 7, 8, 11, 12, Block 11; Lots 7, 8, 9, 15, 16, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, Block 18; all in Plan No. 2605 A.M.
Lots 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 17, 18, 19, 20, 27, 28, Block 15; Lots 1, 2, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22, 23, 24, 25, Block 16; Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, Block 17; all in Plan 3892 A. J.
Lots 6, 7, 8, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, Block 19; Lots 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, Block 20; Lots 3, 4, 5, Block 21; all in Plan 2605 A.M.
Lot 5, Block 5, Plan 7358 V.
Lot 17, Block 1, Plan 1418 S.
Lot 9, Block 43; Lot 3, Block 45; in Plan 3887 A.H.
Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, Block 24; Lots 1, 2, 3, Block 25; Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, Block 26; Lots 2, 17, Block 40; all in Plan Number 3892 A. J.
Lot 22, Block 8; Lots 11, 12, 13, 14, 17, 20, Block 14; Lots 13, 18, 19, 22, 23, 24, Block 15 Lot 13, Block 16; Lot 21, Block 17; all in Plan No. 1507 A.N.
All that portion of the south-west quarter of Section Twenty-Eight, Township Forty, Range Twenty-Six, west of the Fourth Meridian, in the Province of Alberta, which lies south of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company right-of-way of record in the Land Titles Office of the North Alberta Land Registration District as Plan C. and E. No. 11, excepting thereout one acre more or less in the said south-east corner of the said Section, excepting thereout all mines and minerals.

Are You Going to Build?

If you are thinking of building, call and get an estimate from us. We have a new, clean Stock of the very best in

-LUMBER and BUILDING MATERIAL-
OF ALL KINDS

You will find our prices as low as any.

Trimble-Garland Lumber Co.
Allan St. - Lacombe

A Coal and Wood Range With a HIGH OVEN

LIGHTER DAY HIGH OVEN RANGE



Sold by O. Boode, Nanton St., Lacombe

Rainy Creek News

Mrs. French came up from Red Deer last week, and is visiting at the H. C. Peterson home.

Mrs. A. A. Lubeck, who has not been well for some time past, was in Lacombe last week interviewing a throat specialist.

The Ladies Aid of the Rainy Creek Church are giving their annual entertainment at the church on Friday evening, Nov. 25. There will be a sale of fancy and useful articles, and a literary programme will be given. Light refreshments will be served. Everyone is cordially invited to attend.

I AM TALKING TO YOU

We've advertised our Optical Work until we have a Good Optical Business worked up, so now we'll advertise Our Watch Repairing Department.

IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE

PAUL HOTSON
JEWELER AND OPTICIAN. ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES
Hotson Block Nanton Street
Opposite the Moving Picture Theatre.

W. F. Puffer & Son

Live Stock Dealers

Lacombe - Alberta

Highest Prices Paid for Hogs, Cattle and Sheep
It will pay you to get our prices before selling.

We are using the yards recently vacated by H. Slater.

Office Phone 15. Yard Phone 135. Night Phone 185

Pioneer Meat Market

L. W. PUFFER, - Manager

WE HANDLE
Highest quality fresh and cured Meats, Fish, Poultry and Produce.
Farmers, get our prices before selling your poultry, Eggs and Butter.

Careful attention given to out-of-town orders.

Phone 15. 3 Deliveries Daily

Ready to Wear — Made to Measure

OVERCOATS
SUITS
TROUSERS

Goods Right - Prices Right

It will be a pleasure to show you our lines.

Cleaning Pressing Repairing

D. CAMERON
Allen St. - Opposite Adelphi Hotel

MEN

You must know the price of leather is advancing every week. Why not buy old stock at last years prices.

A good assortment of heavy and fine shoes, in all sizes.

DAVID HAY--The Men's Store
Successor to WATT & HAY
Barnett Ave. Lacombe. Alberta

25 and 40 Tungsten Electric Lamps at 35c. each; 100 candle power Nitrogen, for $1.50 each Morrison & Johnston, Limited.

Aero Light Gasoline Lamp, in plain white shade, $9.50; in decorated shade, $10.00. Morrison & Johnston, Limited.

Feeding the British Armies

Wonderful Organization to Supply Physical Needs of the Men

One of the many surprises of the British Expeditionary Force in France is the wonderful application of the science of organization to the physical needs of the men. This applies with as much force to the cooking and baking necessary for a hungry army as it does to the appliances in use and the men and women devoted to the stricken and wounded at the front.

An independent opinion to this effect is given by Mr. W. Kay Wallace who points out that those of us who have been taught to believe that the Englishman is a confirmed individualist, that he is incapable of organization in the German sense, must revise our notions. Those who have been led to believe that the British workman is opposed to compulsory military service and that trade union men are submitting recalcitrantly to army regulations must change their point of view. As a soldier here, a trade union man, said to me, "The finest union in the world is the army."

This great bakery is only a model of many other such establishments which I visited. Near by are warehouses filled with stores for the troops in the field. The amount of goods handled in one consignment is stupendous; 50,000 tins of jam, 20,000 boxes of meat, cases of onions by the thousands, bags of sugar by the 10,000, boxes of tea by the ton, and the like. Brought in from all parts of the world direct by transport, the goods are stored in the warehouses, stacked in piles so arranged that though hundreds of thousands of cases and sacks are here stored, yet almost at a glance the exact amount of the goods on hand can be counted.

The supplies are so vast that no matter how great the requisition may be it can be instantly filled. I walked through long rows of goods stacked up in blocks as high as city houses. The different types of wares are arranged in squares resembling a city street. Here is a square all of sugar; close by, one of jam; beyond another of marmalade, and so on. All the goods bear British trade marks with the exception of the tinned meat. We walked for half a mile through this strange and silent city of foodstuffs. "Le pays de Cocagne" (the land of plenty), as a Russian companion remarked to me, staring up at a high edifice made of bags of sugar.

It is a fact admitted by everyone that no army in the field is better cared for or fed than the British troops in France, but at the same time it is a current belief that no army is as extravagant. This latter opinion, which is widely held, not merely in the neutral countries but even in England, would not seem to be borne out by facts. On the contrary, as far as could be observed during a brief sojourn, I found everywhere signs of rigid economy. A regimental cook at a base told me that he had saved 8,000 rations during the last month. This does not mean that the men are stinted in any way, but the allowance of fresh meat, bread, butter, cheese, jam and tea is greater than needed to satisfy the appetite.

Efficiency and economy are the two dominant factors of success in modern warfare, as in modern industry. The old spirit of "muddle" to which many clung to tenaciously during the first and even the second year of the war has been swept by the board. The third and, as many hope and confidently believe, the last year of the war is opening auspiciously.

The signs of success are not to be read exclusively in the bulletins from the fighting front, nor estimated by the number of prisoners taken or miles of trenches captured; but rather by watching how smoothly, silently, irresistibly the great machine of the army, now perfected in every part, is gearing up the speed of efficiency.

Special Grades of Grain For Seed Purposes

Order-in-Council Has Been Passed By Dominion Government

With the object of creating a special grade of grain of superior quality for seed, the government has passed an order-in-council, under the authority of the Dominion Seed Act, creating the following grades exclusively for seed purposes:

No. 1 Canadian Western seed oats shall be composed of No. 1 or No. 2 C. W. oats, shall contain 95 per cent. of white oats, sound, clean and free from other grain, shall be free from noxious weed seeds and shall weigh not less than 34 pounds to the bushel.

No. 1 Canadian Western seed barley shall be composed of the six-rowed variety, sound, plump, free from other grain, of fair color, free from noxious weed and shall weigh not less than 45 pounds to the bushel.

No. 1 Manitoba Northern seed wheat shall be composed of 85 per cent. of Red Fife, or 85 per cent. of Marquis wheat, sound, clean and free from other grain and free from noxious weed seeds, weighing not less than 60 pounds to the bushel.

For No. 1 seed purposes Red Fife and Marquis wheat shall be kept separate.

No. 2 wheat shall be composed of grades No. 2 Northern, No. 3 Northern or No. 4 slightly frosted wheat of Red Fife or Marquis variety, and when re-cleaned shall be practically free from other grain and noxious weed seed, and the weight not less than 58 pounds to the bushel.

For No. 2 seed purposes Red Fife and Marquis wheat shall be kept separate.

No grain shall be accepted for seed which will require a large dockage to clean.

The official geologist of Newfoundland estimates that the iron ore deposits in that colony are about 3,035,500,000 tons. On Belle Isle, Conception Bay, alone, the estimate is put at 35,000,000 tons. All the ore from Newfoundland is now being taken by Canada for munitions purposes.

Sore Eyes Granulated Eyelids, Eyes inflamed by exposure to Sun, Dust and Wind quickly relieved by Murine Eye Remedy. No Smarting, just Eye Comfort. At Your Druggist's 50c per Bottle. Murine Eye Salve in Tubes 25c. For Book of the Eye Free ask Druggists or Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago

W. N. U. 1150

Home Production of Seed

Encouragement Given for the Production of Seed in Canada

In British Columbia a good start has been made towards the establishment of a seed-growing industry. Until the outbreak of war the necessity had not faced Canada of obtaining her supply of vegetable seeds, very little in the way of seed production had been attempted in this province. Some of the growers had bought seed in the United States, but most of them had depended on Canadian houses, which were large importers. It was cheaper to buy seed than to grow it.

Last year, in an experimental way, vegetable seeds were grown in certain localities in British Columbia. This year the production of seeds will attain commercial proportions. In the future seed probably will be grown in large quantities. The aim of the Dominion department of agriculture, which is fostering the movement, is to render Canada independent of any foreign country for her supply of vegetable seeds.

To encourage in a practical way seed growing, Hon. Martin Burrell, Minister of Agriculture, arranged for subventions to growers. This summer an expert of the seed branch, Mr. J. E. Eyer, has been interesting farmers in seed-growing possibilities and acquainting them with the terms of the subventions. The seed-growing experimennts in the Okanagan and Fraser Valleys last year were very successful.

For the production of seed measuring up to the standard set, the Dominion Government will pay bonuses as follows: Mangels, 3 cents per pound; turnips, 4 cents; carrots, 7 cents; beets, 10 cents; parsnips, 7 cents; radishes, 9 cents; cabbages, 25 cents; tomatoes, 50 cents; onions, 25 cents; celery, 40 cents; lettuce, 20 cents; cucumbers, 20 cents; musk melons, 30 cents.

The terms of the bonuses are such as to practically guarantee the production of first-class seed. The gardener or farmer intending to profit by the bonus must notify the Government. Two inspections will be made, one of the crop to determine whether it is true to type, and the second of the seed, to determine the percentage germinating. The latter test will be made in a Government seed laboratory, and upon its satisfactory completion a certificate regarding the quality will be issued to the farmer. The certificate is expected to assist the grower in selling his crop.

It is understood also that an official will be appointed in the province to assist farmers in making contracts with seed houses, and to help them with advice as to varieties, etc.

Up to the present, the supplies of Canadian seedsmen have not run short, despite the curtailment of imports, owing to the large supplies on hand at the commencement of the war. It is hoped that the production of seed in Canada will be so extensive that there will be no shortage when foreign supplies give out.

Encouragement of seed production through subventions will likely continue for several years, or until the industry is firmly established, it is understood. One very important good to be expected of them is a general improvement in the country's supply. An opportunity in Canada to buy seed tested and certified by Government experts certainly ought to be prized.—J. T. B., in Montreal Family Herald.

Problems of the Breeder

Inadequate Numbers of Stock on Western Farms Shown By Statistics

Any breeder of live stock, whether interested in horses, cattle, sheep or swine, continually meets with obstacles, which prevent him from making his breeding operations as successful as he would like them to be. The selection of a suitable breed, the purchasing of individual animals to form the nucleus of a herd, flock or stud, the application of the principal laws of heredity and breeding as well as the prevention of contagious diseases, insofar as it is now possible, will be subjects for discussion at the Saskatchewan Live Stock Convention in Saskatoon next January. We want to hear of actual experiences and troubles encountered by stock-breeders and how they have been overcome, so that others may profit thereby and avoid the same mistakes.

The total surveyed land area of Saskatchewan comprises 76,752,841 acres, and now supports approximately 667,000 horses, 930,000 head of cattle, 200,000 sheep and 330,000 swine, which means that there is:

One horse to every 115 acres;

One head of cattle to every 82.5 acres;

One sheep to every 383 acres; and

One swine to every 233 acres; or, if all the live stock was evenly distributed throughout the province, each quarter-section of 160 acres would carry the following:

1.4 horses, 1.9 cattle, .4 sheep and .7 swine. No more glaring proof of the inadequate numbers of stock on our Saskatchewan farms could be given than the above figures. Any attempt even to show that many more times this number can be grown would be disparaging the productive capacity of our farms and ranches.

Old Uncle Jacob was walking majestically up and down the village street dressed in his Sunday suit. "Hallo, Uncle Jacob," cried one of his neighbors, "are you having a holiday?"

"Yes, I am," replied Uncle Jacob, proudly. "I'm celebrating my golden wedding."

"Then why isn't your wife celebrating it with you?" said the man.

"She ain't got aught to do with it," replied Uncle Jacob indignantly. "She's the fourth."

Moving

"Dad," said the eight-year-old of the family, "here's a book that says that Orpheus was such a fine musician that he made trees and stones move."

"Son," said father, solemnly, "your sister Bess has Orpheus beaten. Her piano-playing has made twenty families move out of this building in the last three months."—Puck.

Rubber

Of the 125,000 tons of rubber produced in 1915, American manufacturers bought 100,000 tons for about $111,000,000. A generation ago most of it would have gone begging. It plays as important a part in twentieth century life as harnessed electricity.—Youth's Companion.

CHEW "PAY ROLL" TOBACCO

A BRIGHT TOBACCO OF THE FINEST QUALITY 10 CENTS PER PLUG

Wheat Production Of Prairie Provinces

Western Canada Leads the World as a Wheat Producer

That Western Canada is indeed "Mistress of Wheat" to the extent that its 1915 crop exceeded, acre for acre, the production of any country on this continent is a striking fact proved by the following figures:

Last year, the Dominion of Canada produced 376,000,000 bushels of wheat, which represented an average yield of 29 bushels to the acre. The United States produced 1,011,505,000 bushels, a yield of 17 bushels per acre. The only serious competitors in wheat production in South America were Argentine, with 178,221,000 bushels, or less than 12 bushels per acre, and Chile, with 19,000,000 bushels, or 13 bushels per acre.

The three Western Canadian prairie provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta produced between them 342,000,000 bushels out of the total Canadian 376,000,000 bushels. It will be seen, therefore, that, outside of the United States, Western Canada produced considerably more than the combined production of North and South America. Canada is, of course, a newly settled country, and the fact that the crop of the United States was practically three times as much is no discouragement. The United States has at present more than twelve times the population of Canada in approximately the same area.

To illustrate further the greater productiveness of Western Canadian land, we submit the following figures, showing the 1915 yields per acre in the three provinces of Western Canada and in the states which in that year produced the greatest quantity of wheat. The figures are taken from the U. S. Department of Agriculture's annual report and from the figures of the Dominion Census Bureau:

	Bushels per acre, 1915
All Canada	29
Western Canada only	29 1-5
Province of Manitoba	28 4-5
Province of Sask.	28 1-2
Province of Alberta	32 4-5
United States, all	17
Montana	26 1-2
Washington	25 1-5
Wisconsin	22 3-4
Ohio	20 2-5
Iowa	19 4-5
Illinois	19
Pennsylvania	18 1-2
Nebraska	18 2-5
North Dakota	18 1-5
Indiana	17 1-5
South Dakota	17 1-10
Minnesota	17
Texas	15 1-2
Virginia	13 4-5
Kansas	12 1-2
Missouri	12 3-10
Oklahoma	11 3-5

To Conserve Cattle In Western Canada

Special Arrangements Made for Paying Travelling Expenses of Farm Purchasers

In order to conserve cattle suitable for breeding and feeding purposes, the Dominion Government has decided to provide special facilities.

The Dominion livestock branch will pay reasonable travelling expenses of a farmer, or the authorized agent of a number of farmers from any section of Canada desiring to purchase one or more carloads of breeding stock or of feeding and stocker cattle in any part of the country.

A systematic effort in Western Canada to conserve cattle suitable to breeding and feeding purposes has been made by providing special facilities for parties wishing to take advantage of this assistance at any of the western stockyards.

The expenses of farmers buying cattle under these conditions at such stockyards will be paid in accordance with the general terms of the policy as stated above, and in addition the branch will be available in an advisory capacity if so desired. The actual purchasing must, however, be done by the buyer himself or through his authorized agent. Under no circumstances will any responsibility in this connection be assumed by any officer of this branch.

It must be distinctly understood that no assistance under this policy can be rendered when stock is purchased for speculative purposes.

The expenses will cover railroad transportation from the home of the purchaser to the point at which it is expected that the purchase will be made, also hotel expenses and livery expenses (exclusive of automobile hire) for the time which should be sufficient to purchase the consignment.

No assistance in the payment of freight is given, nor is any responsibility assumed by the branch in connection with the purchase price of the shipment.

The purchaser should keep vouchers for all expenditures of two dollars or over, and should include with his account all such vouchers together with a duplicate copy of the receipted shipping bill. The account should be forwarded in duplicate on forms which will be supplied for the purpose.

The purchaser is further required when forwarding his account to include a statement regarding the purchases covered by the account on forms prepared by the branch. These forms, together with the expense account forms referred to in the preceding paragraph, may be obtained from the representative of the branch at the Winnipeg stockyards.

Parties wishing to secure breeding or feeding cattle and desiring to take advantage of this policy should make out their applications for this assistance on forms which may be obtained upon request from the manager of their local bank, who will be in a position to give further particulars of the scheme. These forms, when completed, should be forwarded to D. M. Johnston, markets representative of the livestock branch at the Union Stockyards, St. Boniface, Man.—Winnipeg Telegram.

"Mabel, do you ever think about marriage?"

"Think about it? I worry about it."

Dairying in Alberta

Progress Made in Production, Marketing Service and Quality

"One of the outstanding features of the report of the department of agriculture for the year 1915, just published, is the account of progress that has been made in the dairy industry. Briefly stated, in the year 1915 we produced more and better butter and cheese. We have made progress in production, quality of manufacture, marketing services, and in the scope of established markets for Alberta creamery products.

"Of the 57 creamery plants in operation in 1915, practically all report an increase in the volume of business. The total output of creamery butter for the year is 7,376,871 lbs, as compared with 5,444,806 lbs for the year 1914, making an increase of 35.48 per cent. In the cheese factories likewise, 13 in all, which produced 70,581 lbs in 1914, a total of 372,000, or about five times as much, was produced in 1915. Other interesting features are the changes in the distribution of dairy activities in the province. In the first place, there is quite a tendency towards centralization of creamery enterprises. There are, for example, fifteen central creameries operating in the cities of Edmonton, Calgary and Lethbridge, and these have produced during the year 74 per cent. of the total creamery butter output. The remaining 26 per cent. was manufactured by 42 small creameries, a good many of which were operated on co-operative lines. Another interesting feature connected with the development of the year 1915 is the swinging of the dairy industry southward in the province. While the 24 creameries north of Red Deer made 57.38 per cent. and the creameries south of Red Deer made 42.62 per cent. of the year's creamery butter output, the percentage of increase of 1915 over 1914 was very much greater in the south than it was in the north. This indicates satisfactory progress in mixed farming and dairying over the area which characteristically is largely devoted to the growing of grain.

"Outside of the increase in the product, substantial progress has been made in improving the quality of the butter. During 1915, 96 per cent. of the creamery butter was made from cream that had been bought from the farmers and paid for according to quality or grade, and according to the experience of the butter makers in the creameries. The financial message is the one that the farmer listens to. With grading established on the farms, in the warehouse, and with continuous inspection and instruction at the creamery plants and among the butter and cheese makers, with a good marketing service and an adjustment of grades, and methods of putting up for the requirements of the trade, the dairy industry of Alberta may be said to be in excellent condition."—Morning Albertan, Calgary.

The Value of Sleep

No Hard and Fast Rules Can Be Applied to the Individual Requirements

Some years ago it was seriously argued that sleep, beyond an allowance of four hours, was a useless waste of time, and numerous examples were quoted to prove that a small amount of sleep and longevity are not incompatible, says the Boston Post.

Littre, the great French philologist, who was nearly twenty years compiling and printing his dictionary, never stopped work before 3 o'clock in the morning and was at work again by 8 o'clock in the forenoon. He was past 80 years old when he died.

During the siege of Gibraltar, Sir George A. Elliott, afterwards Lord Heathfield, is said never to have slept more than four hours a day for four years; yet he lived to attain the age of 84.

Other strenuous workers have limited themselves to very restricted hours of sleeping. Napoleon is said to have managed his greatest campaign on an allowance of four or five hours a night. Brunel, the world's greatest engineer, is credited with working twenty hours daily and never seeming tired or out of spirits.

It is well known that to deprive a man utterly of sleep is to doom him to the most horrible of deaths. Nothing is so depressing as the want of sleep, and nothing so invigorates the body and mind as its restoration.

There is no doubt that the quantity of sleep necessary for a man can be determined by habit, but no hard and fast rule can or ought to regulate the hours so spent.

Climate has a great influence in the matter. In some parts of the world it is possible for men to do hard work continuously with short sleeping spells.

Potash in Cuba

In Cuba enormous discoveries of potash have been made 100 miles east of Havana by a chemist of the Cuban Department of Agriculture. A sample picked at random over the 10,000 acres covered with the deposit, borne out by other assays from the same region, disclose 40 per cent. of soluble potash. The discovery of this mineral was owing to ordinary scrub palm, which commonly grows only 20 or 30 feet high, reaching a height in this section of 100 feet and over. The ash of one of these palms yielded 16 per cent. of potash, and a Virginia fertilizing company, learning of the fact, conceived the idea of burning the trees to obtain the residuum. A large number of claims have been registered.

Owing to the advance in the price of kerosene in China, vegetable oils have been resorted to. A large shipping company in Great Britain has received the assent of the Government to supply kerosene from different parts of the world.

CHURCH UNION IN CANADA

A Clear-Cut Statement from the Union Committee of Presbyterian General Assembly

The following statement has been issued by the Church Union Committee of the General Assembly:—

The General Assembly of our Church, at its meeting in Winnipeg in June last, resolved to unite with the Methodist Church and the Congregational Churches in Canada in terms of the resolution hereto appended, and appointed a committee to carry out this policy.

Although the actual consummation of the Union cannot be effected for several years, the decision of the Assembly was so momentous that this committee, at its first meeting on July 26th, considered it important that the whole membership of the Church should be fully informed as to what is involved in it.

The committee therefore has decided to lay before all the sessions the resolution of the General Assembly, and to point out its important features; at the same time urging upon sessions, in virtue of their position of responsibility, to explain to the members and adherents of the congregation the meaning of the action of the General Assembly, and thus to remove any possible misapprehensions as to the Basis of Union, or as to what the Assembly actually did.

I. The action of the General Assembly is the action of the Supreme Court of the Church. Our Church, in common with other Churches, as a part of the living Body of Christ, under His Headship and directed by His Spirit, is free to modify its doctrines, government and worship as fuller light may come, in order to the more effective fulfilment of its mission in the world.

By law and practice the Presbyterian Church in Canada is governed by Sessions, Presbyteries and General Assemblies; and the Church speaks through these courts. In order, however, that no hasty or ill-considered action may be taken, it is provided by the "Barrier Act" that any proposed change in the Constitution of the Church must be submitted by the General Assembly to the Presbyteries; and unless a majority of these pronounce in favor of the proposed change, it cannot be enacted by the General Assembly.

II. The proposed organic Union of the Presbyterian Church in Canada with the Methodist and the Congregational Churches of Canada has been under discussion for over eleven years. During this period a Basis of Union was wrought out with care by large and representative committees of the negotiating Churches and was sent twice to the Presbyteries of the Church. It was also twice sent to the Sessions and whole membership so that the Church might have the opportunity of giving the fullest consideration to the Basis and to the question of Union.

It is important to observe that the Basis of Union as adopted does not require our people to abandon anything that is hallowed to them in faith, worship or government.

The Basis of Doctrine contains the fundamental Christian beliefs that have always been held by our people, but liberty is allowed in those aspects of doctrine which are the accompaniments of, rather than essentials in, the evangelic faith. It is this great fact that renders the proposed Church Union practicable.

In the Basis of Union express provision is made that existing congregations shall be free to continue without change the form of organization which they at present have. The names "Session" and "Presbytery" are retained. Congregations will continue to call their own ministers, and the pastoral tie will remain unbroken as long as minister and people so desire. A Settlement Committee will be appointed to endeavor to remedy the very serious difficulties that at present often interfere with the transfer of ministers from one congregation to another. This committee will be a useful organ to aid, rather than restrain, congregations in their choice of a minister, and to assist the minister in finding a suitable field of labor. Existing congregations will experience little or no change in the internal government of their affairs.

III. The question of Union was twice submitted to the people for their opinion, and abundant opportunity afforded for the consideration and amendment of a proposed basis of Union. The basis as finally amended was adopted by the General Assembly of 1915, and the question of Union on this basis was submitted to the sessions, communicants and adherents of the Church, and the vote resulted in a substantial majority for Union.

After the vote of the people had been officially announced, the proposal was considered by Presbyteries in conformity with the Barrier Act, and 52 out of a total of 76 Presbyteries definitely reported to the General Assembly in favor of Union.

After the fullest consideration and debate, the Assembly, by the very large majority of 406 to 90, gave effect to the will of the Church in the resolution hereto appended:

1. That the Presbyterian Church in Canada is, by the constitutional act of its courts and carrying out the will of its people, committed to organic Union with the Methodist Church and the Congregational Churches of Canada.

2. That, owing to the war, no further action to consummate the Union is to be taken by the Assembly until a full year after the close of the War; that is, at the earliest, not before June, 1918.

3. That, in the meantime, the Church Union Committee, appointed in terms of the Assembly's resolution on Union, is to confer with similar committees from the other churches with the object of ascertaining what legislation it may be necessary to secure from the Dominion Parliament and the Provincial Legislatures. This committee cannot report, at the earliest, before June, 1918.

When the committee shall have reported, the Assembly, provided the other Churches have also given authorization to their committees to proceed, will authorize its committee to secure, in conjunction with the similar committees of the other churches, enabling Acts from the Dominion Parliament and the several Legislatures. The Union itself, therefore, cannot, at the earliest, be consummated before 1919.

It is expressly provided in the resolution of the Assembly that "provision be made in this legislation to conserve the property rights of all congregations that may determine by a majority vote of the communicants not to enter the United Church."

4. That special oversight will be given to the small congregations of the new and rapidly growing sections of the Dominion. Where Union congregations are created they will be under the oversight of joint committees; in other cases the fullest co-operation will be practised, with a view to the coming Union.

There will also be the fullest co-operation in the work of the various boards and committees of the several churches.

At such a time as this in our new land, this movement is full of the highest promise. It was initiated in response to religious conviction, and as the negotiations proceeded this conviction has deepened. The churches have been led by a way that they knew not. The Union will give wider expressions than hitherto to organic Christian fellowship; it will remove many local rivalries, will set free many men to work in rapidly growing or otherwise necessitous communities, will in many directions economise and conserve our common resources, and will greatly aid in the work among our non-English-speaking populations.

The Union will not sever us from the traditions of our past; for our Church will carry into the "United Church of Canada" all that is essential, and will continue its work more effectively because of this Union with others, who will bring into the United Church their distinctive experience in religious thought and service.

We are confident, moreover, that the parent churches in Britain will rejoice that conditions in this new land make possible this unique expression of practical Christian unity.

It is our hope, also, that this Union is only the forerunner of larger Unions yet to come within the Christian Church.

In conclusion, the committee would urge upon any who may not yet be satisfied with the decision of the General Assembly, to consider the question in all its bearings, calmly, and with the greatest care, and not to commit themselves in opposition to the will of the Assembly; being confident that the mature judgment of the membership as a whole will accept the action of the Assembly as being in the highest interests of the Kingdom of God.

R. A. FALCONER, Convener.

Adopted by the General Assembly, June 14, 1916:

1. That the report of the committee on Union be received.

2. That in accordance with its recommendation this General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Canada do now resolve to unite with the Methodist Church of Canada and the Congregational Churches of Canada to constitute "The United Church of Canada," on the basis of Union approved by the General Assembly of 1915 and by the majority of Presbyteries since consulted under the Barrier Act.

3. That this decision be formally announced to the Methodist Church of Canada and the Congregational Churches of Canada.

4. That a committee be appointed to carry out the policy of the Assembly and to act in co-operation with committees of the Methodist and Congregational Churches of Canada in obtaining the necessary legal advice and in taking such steps as may be deemed proper to prepare for making application to the Dominion and Provincial Legislatures for such legislation as may be necessary to assure the conveyance of property to the United Church. That this committee report to the first Assembly following the end of the first year after the close of the war, and that, with the consent and authority of that Assembly, application be made for the legislation proposed at the following session of the Dominion Parliament and the Provincial Legislatures.

5. That provision be made in this legislation to conserve the property rights of all congregations that may determine by a majority vote of communicants not to enter the United Church.

6. That the union be consummated as soon after the securing of legislation as the regular steps can be taken.

7. That in the meantime Presbyteries be instructed to move along the lines authorized by the General Assembly in Edmonton in 1912 either by local unions or by withdrawal of one church or the other where serious overlapping is taking place to the detriment of religion.

8. That to the better furtherance of this end in each of the thirty-seven Presbyteries of Western Canada, including the four Presbyteries of New Ontario, a committee of three (one of whom shall be the Superintendent of the bounds) be appointed to meet a like number of the Methodist Church of Canada and one from the Congregational Church of Canada, where missions of that Church are found, and one from the Union Churches, where there are such within the bounds, to advance local union or co-operation of congregations or mission stations, such joint committee be authorized:

(a) To see that Union Churches are regularly visited.

(b) To select from the literature of the churches what may be suitable for their use and to urge its purchase.

(c) To send delegates to promote liberality in these Union Churches toward missionary, charitable and patriotic objects.

(d) To urge these Union Churches to take up collections for the various schemes of the churches, to be divided proportionately between the churches represented.

9. That the General Assembly continue to any minister in good standing in this Church who may accept the pastorate of a Union or Co-operative Church the rights that he now enjoys in this Church, and that the Conference of the Methodist Church and the Congregational Union be asked to do the same.

The General Assembly's Church Union Committee, appointed June, 1916, in accordance with preceding resolution:

Dr. R. A. Falconer, C.M.G., Toronto, convener.

Ministers—Prof. A. B. Baird, D.D., Winnipeg, Man.; T. C. Jack, D.D., North Sydney, N.S.; A. H. Foster, B.D., Durham, N.S.; J. Macartney Wilson, B.D., New Glasgow, N.S.; R. W. Ross, M.A., Halifax, N.S.; G. A. Sutherland, M.A., Kensington, P.E.I.; J. A. McKeigan, B.A., St. John, N.B.; John Forrest, D.D., Halifax, N.S.; W. J. Clark, D.D., Westmount, Que.; Geo. Hanson, D.D., Montreal; W. T. Herridge, D.D., Ottawa; J. H. Turnbull, M.A., Ottawa; W. G. Wallace, D.D., Toronto; Principal Gandier, D.D., Toronto; D. R. Drummond, D.D., Hamilton, Ont.; D. C. MacGregor, B.A., London, Ont.; R. Martin, D.D., Stratford, Ont.; R. Douglas Fraser, D.D., Toronto; M. A. MacKinnon, B.D., Regina, Sask.; Principal Dyde, D.D., Edmonton, Alta.; R. J. Wilson, D.D., Vancouver, B.C.

Elders: C. H. Mitchell, Halifax, N.S.; Judge Forbes, St. John, N.B.; Hon. Justice Archibald, Montreal; Professor Matheson, Queen's University, Kingston; Hon. Justice Sutherland, Toronto; Dr. Hamilton Cassels, Toronto; J. K. Macdonald, Toronto, Isaac Pitblado, K.C., Winnipeg; Hon. Justice Stuart, Calgary, Alta; President W. C. Murray, Saskatoon, Sask.

Light in the Poultry House

Fowls Need Plenty of Sunshine During Winter Months

It seems superfluous to say that the poultry-house should face the south so that as much sunshine as possible may be admitted through the windows. The fowls need all the sunshine they can get during the winter months. The windows should be placed about eighteen inches from the floor and should be so arranged that they can be opened on pleasant days. It is a good plan to use double windows, not only because the are warmer, but also because they will not, if tightly fitted, become covered with frost as a single window does, and will allow the sun's rays to penetrate the interior of the building. Where single windows are used, it is a good plan to have a blanket so arranged that it can be let down over the windows on extremely cold nights. Care must be taken not to get the windows too large—that is, not too much glass in the front of the house, unless the roosts are partitioned off or otherwise protected. An ordinary sized window such as is used in dwelling-houses is plenty large enough for a house ten by fifteen feet, and should be placed lengthwise with the floor.

Be Kind to the Horse

Follow the Golden Rule and Treat Your Horse as You Would Wish Him to Treat You

Be kind to the horse, says The Indiana Farmer. Don't berate him because he does something which should not have been done. Perhaps he had the right motive, but in his dumb way he was unable to express it. Perhaps he wanted to help you. Possibly he meant no evil, though outwardly he seemed perverse and stubborn. Give him credit for at least trying to be good, for there are few horses which are naturally bad.

Many persons take it for granted that when a horse does wrong he intended to do so, and they therefore punish him for it. Now, this action only aggravates the matter, and if continued will result in an incorrigible animal, made so solely from mistreatment by his master. This and this only explains why some horses are bad.

The best policy is to be kind to the horse. Remember that he is a dumb animal. Don't expect as much understanding from him as you expect of men. Remember that of all the animals which aid man the horse is the most useful. Give him credit for that. Don't think him mean, for, unless made so by man, he seldom is. Don't punish him for every wrong he does, for possibly they are not so intended. Try to put yourself in his place, and don't forget that he is a slave.

Be kind to him, and see for yourself if your work does not proceed more smoothly than ever before. Follow the Golden Rule, and treat your horse as you would wish him to treat you if your positions were reversed. Investigate for once, and you will never say again that kindness doesn't pay.

"Does Wombat own or rent his house?"

"Rents it."

"How do you know?"

"I know all right. He scratches the matches on the paint."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

RED ROSE TEA "is good tea"

It's Bovril they want

Bovril makes other foods nourish you. It has a Body-building power proved equal to from 10 to 20 times the amount of Bovril taken.

The British Army in France

French Writer Pays a Splendid Tribute to the Men of Kitchener's Army

M. Eugene Tardieu, describing in the Echo de Paris a visit to the British front, says:

"The prolonged stay of millions of British subjects in the northern departments of France will have results which cannot yet be calculated. The alliance, cemented by the bloodshed in common, of two races which have long been hostile and which must always remain dissimilar, is a moral event that is taking place before our eyes almost without our noticing it, and that offers to the psychologist a field of observation almost illimitable in its wealth."

In another passage M. Tardieu says:

"When returning from London a little more than a year ago I had a boundless admiration for the British navy, but I admit that I did not believe a British army so rapidly improvised could ever be put on a level with the armies of the other allies. What I have just seen and heard has overcome my preconceived ideas.

"The British army on the French front today is perfectly adapted to its task. It is most powerfully organized. Its outstanding characteristic, to my mind, is its healthiness—a formidable healthiness, kept up by gigantic supplies of provisions. It is equally clean and smart, morally and physically. Every day it has its tub and takes its tea. With unfailing good humor it adapts itself imperturbably to the inclemencies of the weather, to the mud of the trenches, and to hard blows from the enemy. It reminds one of some splendid athlete with every limb trained to the utmost and in such good physical condition that he can take any amount of punishment from his adversary, though at the same time he is ready and alert to choose the right moment for giving it back—a fighter who seems cut out to win his fight smiling."

The Orkneys in Pawn

Could Be Redeemed By Denmark By Payment of Pledge

The Orkney Islands, says Pearson's Magazine, do not really belong to Great Britain in the sense that they were ever ceded by treaty or acquired by conquest. They were simply transferred by Denmark to Scotland in 1468, in pledge for the payment of the dowry of the Princess of Denmark, who was married to James III., King of Scotland. In the deed of transfer, which is still in existence, it is specially mentioned that Denmark shall have the right to redeem them at any future time by paying the original amount of the dowry with interest to date.

There is no likelihood, however, that Denmark will ever attempt to exercise her right of redemption, because sixty thousand florins, the original amount of the dowry, plus compound interest for 448 years, would amount to perhaps a trillion pounds, and that is a bit more than the islands are worth.

Education Progress

Forty-three new school districts were established in the province of Alberta during the past three months. There are now upwards of 3,200 school districts in the province, organized according to the density of the population, but none more than five miles in length and breadth.



Sunny Dispositions

and good digestion go hand in hand, and one of the biggest aids to good digestion is a regular dish of

Grape-Nuts

This wonderfully delicious wheat and barley food is so processed that it yields its nourishing goodness to the system in about one hour—a record for ease of digestion.

Take it all 'round, Grape-Nuts contributes beautifully to sturdiness of body and a radiant, happy personality.

Every table should have its daily ration of Grape-Nuts.

"There's a Reason"

Canadian Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., Windsor, Ont.

How a "Caterpillar" Man Looks in War Suit

Tank Operator Was Mistaken for a German and Narrowly Avoided Trouble

A Canadian sergeant-major states that near the fifth German line the now famous "tank," of the "Land Navy," got stuck up momentarily. "I had to laugh," he said, "for there were Germans clambering upon its back and trying to find the doors. Then suddenly it began to move again with the Germans sitting astride. One by one they tumbled off—and the 'elephant' just went on!"

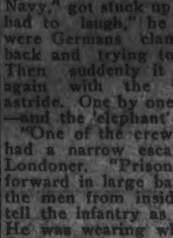
"One of the crew of a 'caterpillar' had a narrow escape,' said another Londoner. "Prisoners were coming forward in large batches and one of the men from inside hopped out to tell the infantry as they approached. He was wearing what looked like a German helmet, blue dungarees, and a khaki tunic. I saw him stoop down to a wounded man, put his revolver on the ground beside him, and begin to bandage the wounded fellow's head.

"A man in my platoon picked up the revolver and another pointed his rifle at him. 'What's the game?' said the 'caterpillar's' man. He was such a queer mixture that our fellows wouldn't believe his yarn till he fetched out his paybook. Then he got his revolver back."

WOMAN AVOIDS OPERATION

Medicine Which Made Surgeon's Work Unnecessary.

Astoria, N. Y.—"For two years I was feeling ill and took all kinds of tonics. I was getting worse every day. I had chills, my head would ache, I was always tired. I could not walk straight because of the pain in my back and I had pains in my stomach. I went to a doctor and he said I must go under an operation, but I did not go. I read in the paper about Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and told my husband about it. I said 'I know nothing will help me but I will try this.' I found myself improving from the very first bottle, and in two weeks time I was able to sit down and eat a hearty breakfast with my husband, which I had not done for two years. I am now in the best of health and did not have the operation."—Mrs. JOHN A. KOENIG, 502 Flushing Avenue, Astoria, N. Y.



Every one dreads the surgeon's knife and the operating table. Sometimes nothing else will do; but many times doctors say they are necessary when they are not. Letter after letter comes to the Pinkham Laboratory, telling how operations were advised and were not performed; or, if performed, did no good, but Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound was used and good health followed.

If you want advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential), Lynn, Mass.

Minors Capable of Being Enlisted

Quebec Chief Justice Rules They Are Responsible for Contract

That "a minor who during war enters the King's service and voluntarily enlists for the defence of the flag, the peace of the country and the triumph of a just cause, makes a contract which does not come within the ordinary prescriptions of the civil code and that such enlistment is valid to all legal intents and purposes," was the ruling of Sir Francis Lemieux, chief justice of the superior court of the Province of Quebec, in the case of Alfred Fournier, who sought to have his son discharged from serving as a private in the 171st battalion of the Canadian expeditionary forces because he was a minor and had enlisted without his father's consent.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

Steel in Germany

Apparently No Great Shortage of Iron and Steel in Enemy Countries

Those who put too much dependence on the recent statement by a German General that there is a shortage in iron and steel in enemy countries, may find a check for their optimism in the official statistics of the Association of Iron and Steel Manufacturers published in July. The output of iron and steel for the first six months of this year was 7,756,000 tons, compared with 6,187,000 tons in the first half of 1915, an increase of about 25 per cent. The combined production of the Central Powers in 1915 was 15,944,200 tons of steel, while the allied countries produced 17,000,000 tons.

It becomes more and more clear to all who have made a thorough study of the military situation that the war will be ended, not by the sudden collapse of our enemies' economic system, not by the development of revolutionary tumults, but by the persistent use of guns and men. We have established ascendancy in many respects, in precision of artillery fire, in air work, in the morale of our men. The continuous and annoying pressure of our blockade is most damaging to the nerves of the civilian population, but blockade is always a secondary, though effective, method of warfare. The primary method is to capture German positions on land and to press back German armies. To do that the supply of men should be continuous, and therefore the work of recruiting is the most insistent task of the day. —Toronto News.

Too Complicated for Comfort

The late Gilman Marston of New Hampshire, was arguing a complicated case, and looking up authorities back to Julius Caesar. At the end of an hour and a half, in the most intricate part of his plea, he was pained to see what looked like inattention. It was as he had feared. The judge was unable to appreciate the nice points of his argument.

"Your honor," he said, "I beg your pardon; but do you follow me?"

"I have so far," answered the judge, shifting wearily about in his chair, "but I'll say frankly that if I thought I could find my way back, I'd quit right here."—Argonaut.

Boy Scout Notes

Items of Interest Gathered from Far and Near

His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, as Chief Scout of the Boy Scouts' Association for Canada, on the eve of his departure from Ottawa was presented with an album of photographs from the Canadian General Council of the Boy Scouts' Association illustrative of rallies and Boy Scout activities in general throughout the Dominion. The presentation was made at Government House by Sir Percy Sherwood, Dominion Commissioner, and Mr. Gerald H. Brown, Honorary Dominion Secretary of the Boy Scouts' Association. The Duke of Connaught intimated that he was greatly pleased to have this souvenir of the Canadian Boy Scouts in whom he has been so deeply interested. Many of the photographs in the album show the Royal Chief Scout reviewing Boy Scout troops and rallies in Halifax, Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa, Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary, Vancouver, Victoria and a number of smaller centres.

From almost all of the belligerent countries have come stories of excellent services rendered by Boy Scouts in the war. Some time ago the Italian Boy Scouts expressed the desire to be utilized more freely in services for which their training has fitted them, and so a circular has been issued by the war ministry authorizing the employment of Boy Scouts as messengers attached to the various territorial army corps and with troops guarding railways, works of art, establishments, etc., as well as at military headquarters and hospitals.

The Scouts are rendering their services gratuitously, but soldiers' rations are furnished them and all that is necessary when on sentry duty or in camp. The employment of Boy Scouts in the coastguard service is especially advocated. The Italian Boy Scouts are available for these services during the summer months.

The Boy Scouts in New York have rendered a distinct service to the city by aiding in the protection of Central Park from those who wilfully or thoughtlessly destroy public property. The troop which has undertaken to do this work is known as Central Park Conservation Troop No. 114. It has 25 members, and their co-operation with the police and park authorities has been so interesting and entertaining that other boys who live near the park are trying to join the troop. The boys of this troop are finding many ways to protect property and to be of service to persons in the park. They report to the police or guards any actions in violation of the park rules, such as the breaking of trees, the picking of flowers, molesting of animals, fishing in the lakes, etc.

In the most inspiring farewell address delivered by His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught before the Canadian Club of Ottawa the Royal guest gave expression to his belief in the Boy Scout movement "as being one which is going to do a lot of good to the rising generation of Canada and will bring out all that is best and noblest in the boys who are now growing up and will be the future citizens of this country."

The only man she knew who lisped called her up on the phone and said: "Ith thith you, Ruth? Well, gueth who thith ith!"—Scribner's Magazine.

THE FALL WEATHER HARD ON LITTLE ONES

Canadian fall weather is extremely hard on little ones. One day it is warm and bright and the next wet and cold. These sudden changes bring on colds, cramps and colic, and unless baby's little stomach is kept right the result may be serious. There is nothing to equal Baby's Own Tablets in keeping the little ones well. They sweeten the stomach, regulate the bowels, break up colds and make baby thrive. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

His Name Was Walker

Severe Elderly Lady: Why are you not at the front, young man?

Likely-looking Recruit: Have you ever seen me walk, madam?

Severe Elderly Lady (rather abashed and fearing she had made a bad blunder): No!

Likely-looking Recruit: Well, madam, you watch me walk to the next corner. (She did, and the miscreant promptly disappeared from view.)

Catarrh Cannot Be Cured

with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a local disease, greatly influenced by constitutional conditions, and in order to cure it you must take as internal remedy. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts through the blood on the mucous surfaces of the system. Hall's Catarrh Cure was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years. It is composed of some of the best tonics known, combined with some of the best blood purifiers. The perfect combination of the ingredients in Hall's Catarrh Cure is what produces such wonderful results in catarrhal conditions. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.

All Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Rumania Encourages Horse Breeding

The Rumanian regulation with regard to brood mares aims at improving and increasing the breed of horses in that country. With a view to this the Ministry of Agriculture is distribute each year 1,000 brood mares at specially low prices to peasants who have given proof of their ability as horse breeders, on condition that they possess sanitary stables and sufficient land for growing the requisite forage. The peasant who benefits by this concession incurs certain liabilities, and must not sell the mare thus acquired until four years after the date of purchase.





A New World to Come

After the War, World's Work Will Be Greatly Advanced

It must be plain to those who have studied the position in all belligerent and in many neutral countries with any care that the work of the statesmen at the present moment is not so much the devising of specific schemes for meeting post-war conditions, though these have, of course, their proper place, as of the arousing of men to a recognition of the fact that the end of the war will find them to a very large extent in a new world. Not a few of the great questions of two years ago will be found to have settled themselves, and men everywhere will be called upon to take up the world's great problems at a point far in advance of that at which they left them two years ago.—Christian Science Monitor.

RELIEVE HEADACHES WITHOUT DOSING

By Applying Sloan's Liniment to Forehead You Can Stop the Severe Pains

Many headaches are of a neuralgic origin. The symptoms of such headaches are intense and lingering pains in the brow, temples or back of the head.

There is one certain relief that has been known and recommended for years back, Sloan's Liniment. One application and the dull pain is practically gone. It is easily applied without rubbing. Rubbing is unnecessary, as Sloan's Liniment quickly penetrates to the seat of trouble.

Aching muscles, rheumatism, bruises, lumbago, chilblains, sprains and stiff neck can also be most effectively treated with Sloan's Liniment. Cleaner than mussy plasters or ointments; it does not stain the skin or clog the pores.

At all drug stores, 25c, 50c, $1.00.

Sloan's Liniment
KILLS PAIN

Making the Best of It

Germany Has Invented Substitutes for Sundry Requisites

A large department store in Berlin comes out with this startling announcement: "True Economy is to use the disused. If unable to buy a new hat this season, try our second-hand helmets, replenished from the front." The gruesomeness of the advertisement aroused the indignation of an old soldier acting as policeman, and he entered the store and demanded that the offensive placard should be withdrawn. The manager, on being appealed to, very courteously showed him a document signed by the Commandant of the City, giving the store permission, under the Ration Act, to utilize old helmets. The crestfallen soldier returned to his beat, muttering, "This country is losing too much. By and by she will lose her self-respect." But that is not all. The most novel advertisements encountered in the German papers these days are offers of weird "substitutes" for a host of articles which could be had in unlimited quantity in pre-blockade times. Substitutes for soaps of all kinds are common. A firm in Leipzig advertises a substitute for pepper, and a concern in Mainz a substitute for turpentine. A Bremen house is anxious to buy "leather scraps of all sorts," for working up into various finished products. Substitutes for twine and string are numerous.

The New English Armies

It is the soul of England which in two years has made an army that is not content to hold its ground against an army at which Prussia has been laboring for three centuries. It is the Englishman who has beaten the German. It is the infantrymen from the other side of the Channel and the other side of the sea, the Englishman from the Thames, the quiet country, and the industrial hive, the Scotsman faithful to his kilt, the Canadian who defends two countries, old and new, the Australian, bronzed by the sun and like a young Greek god. It is these men who have put to rout the most famous regiments of the enormous empire of prey. — Le Figaro, Paris.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, Etc.

The Neighborhood Club

In any neighborhood there are certain problems, both business and social problems, that ought to be solved. These problems cannot be solved by the individual, but they can be solved by groups of individuals. No one outside the neighborhood is interested in them. You and your neighbors will build up your neighborhood or let it go into dry rot. The neighborhood club is the real working unit in any comprehensive plan for rural organizations. In this connection, all people are agreed that rural organization is a great need of the day. This does not mean that the neighborhood club cannot be affiliated with other neighborhood clubs the country over in the attacking of problems that are larger than the community. The place to start work, however, is right in your own neighborhood.—The Farmer.

Important

"Isn't what they call 'the approach' an important consideration in golf?"

"Very important. You've got to have the kind of a job that will permit you to approach the golf links early in the afternoon."—Washington Star.

Unity of French and British

Complete Harmony and Singleness of Purpose Marks All Operations

There is an aspect of the Franco-British offensive that one hears nothing about, and that is the complete harmony of the armies of the Allies in their field operations. Never before in history, we believe, have two nations fought side by side in a great war without friction, confusion, cross-purposes and heartburnings. There have been mistakes and badly timed movements in the great campaign in France, but nothing was said about them except by the critics at the rear, who were more concerned about claiming credit for France or for England, as the case might be, than in doing justice to the commanders and to the spirit of their men. Have men of one race ever gone into battle with more singleness of purpose and high courage than the soldiers of France and of the British Empire? It has been an inspiring spectacle, and surely the world would never have beheld it if the traditional enemies did not believe their cause was just and that the consequence of failure would be disaster irreparable. — N.Y. York Sun.

Whether the corn be of old or new growth, it must yield to Holloway's Corn Cure, the simplest and best cure offered to the public.

Look to Canada For Fish Supply

Allied Armies as Well as Civilian Population Offer Big Business

The allied armies as well as a considerable proportion of the civilian population of Great Britain are now looking to Canada for a steady supply of fish diet to make up for meat scarcity and to offset high prices for meats. The minister of militia has received from England a request to put through an order for one million and a half pounds of fresh frozen fish for the British soldiers. Canadian soldiers in England have been receiving a weekly ration of Canadian fish for some months past. Arrangements have now been made to supply the Canadians in the trenches with a fish ration and specially prepared tins are being sent forward.

The British authorities have been impressed with the cheapness and desirability of a fish ration and want a similar supply for the British troops. There is also a gradually increasing demand from civilians for Canadian fish. Italy and France are also beginning to look to the Canadian supply.

Sir Sam Hughes said that exports of Canadian fish to the allied countries would soon total a million pounds per week. When in England last August Sir Sam took up with the British authorities the question of a fish ration for British troops and urged that orders be placed in Canada through the Canadian war purchasing commission.

Major Hugh Green, of Prince Albert, whom Sir Sam sent over to England last winter to start the fish rations for the Canadian troops, is also looking after the popularizing of the general use of Canadian fish in Great Britain.

The Answer

"What is your position on these public questions?"

"My position," replied the confident candidate, "is very simple. I am personally the answer to all of them."



Guard Your Baby's Health

Cheerful, Chubby Children Make the Home Happy

Weak, puny babies are a constant care to tired mothers and are subject to many diseases that do not affect healthy children.

Keep your children in good health. See that their bowels move regularly—especially during the teething period. This is a distressing time in the life of every child and the utmost precaution should be taken to keep them well and strong.

By the consistent use of

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup

it is possible to avoid many childish ills now so prevalent.

It is a corrective for diarrhœa, colic and other infantile ailments. It soothes the fretting baby and permits the child to sleep well and grow healthy. It brings comfort and relief to both child and mother.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup

Makes Cheerful, Chubby Children

Is absolutely non-narcotic. It contains no opium, morphine nor any of their derivatives. It is soothing, pleasant and harmless. For generations mothers in all parts of the world have used it and millions of babies have been benefited by it.

Buy a bottle today and have it handy

Relieve and Protect Your Children

Sold by all druggists in Canada and throughout the world



Tuberculosis Among Troops

More Soldiers Develop Tuberculosis in Canada Than Overseas

Col. Thompson, of the Yukon, who is in charge of the convalescent hospitals for soldiers in Canada, made the interesting statement, bearing out a previous report, that more Canadian soldiers developed tuberculosis in Canada than in England or at the front. He said the ratio was 60 to 40.

Col. Thompson gives as the reason for this that tuberculosis in its incipient stage is very difficult to diagnose and recruits who have a tendency to tuberculor trouble often develop it with the change in mode of life. The change to barrack life frequently hastens the development of tuberculosis in these men.

Worms, however generated, are found in the digestive tracts, where they set up disturbances detrimental to the health of the child. There can be no comfort for the little ones until the hurtful intruders have been expelled. No better preparation for this purpose can be had than Miller's Worm Powders. They will immediately destroy the worms and correct the conditions that were favorable to their existence.

Wisdom

A priest one Sunday was showing off his class and proceeded to ask one little boy in the presence of the archbishop: "What is matrimony?"

The little boy's eyes bulged out at the suddenness with which the question was put, and then he said mechanically: "Matrimony is a state of punishment to which some souls are condemned to suffer for a while before they are considered good enough for heaven."

"Tut, tut," said the priest, "that is the definition of purgatory."

"Let him alone," said the archbishop. "He may be right — what do you and I know about it, anyway?" —Everybody's.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Dear Sirs,—I can recommend MINARD'S LINIMENT for Rheumatism and Sprains, as I have used it for both with excellent results.

Yours Truly,
T. B. LAVERS,
St. John.

The Truth About Beer

Analysis Shows That There Is Little Food Value in Malt Liquors

Dr. Alfred Plehn, a world-famous professor of hygiene, says "the man who drinks ale or beer or stout drinks it because he likes its narcotic and stupifying effects. If he thinks he gets any other effects from it he is deluding himself.

"We know exactly how much nutriment a glass of beer contains. It contains about five per cent. of malt extract, the food value of which is variable."

"This extract consists of protein matter, converted and unconverted sugar, hop resin, and other substances of no dietary value, lest as a residue after complete evaporation. In addition, beer sometimes contains preservatives, such as sodium fluoride and salicylic acid, together with soda bicarbonate to neutralize the acidity and to help put the foaming head on it; also salt to overcome the disagreeable taste, and perhaps inspire a thirst for more.

"This leaves us a few grains of proteid and a small amount of sugar as the food in the beer. If the tissues are supplied with a liberal quantity of water, life can be sustained for a considerable length of time. Dr. Tanner fasted for forty days. Perhaps some beer expert might do better if he could rid the beer of the alcohol which it contains, which in the absence of other food to attack would prey upon the tissues like a myriad of infinitesimal teeth."

Even the brewers say in one of their leaflets that beer would be better without alcohol if it could be made with the same taste. Thus we see that beer contains an exceedingly small quantity of nourishment, and that any benefit that might come from this is offset by the alcohol and other poisonous substances which it contains.

It is a safe conclusion that those who drink large quantities of beer do so, not for its food value, but for the dope effect of the alcohol and other narcotic drugs which it contains.

I plead for the co-operation of all who can in spreading these truths.—H. Arnott, M.B., M.C.P.S.

As a result of experiments by sportively-inclined Frenchmen, a device for walking on water has made its appearance. Its inventor calls it the "Hydroski-Risso," which had better be shortened for the sake of convenience into the simpler "Hydroskis." It weighs only 17 pounds and will support a weight of 440 pounds. It is essentially a military device, and a soldier thus equipped can walk over a river at a speed of seven miles an hour, and while so engaged can fire his rifle with accuracy as the apparatus works, it is said, with great smoothness of motion.

It is said of Spurgeon that when a disbeliever, endeavoring to corner and confuse him, asked whether a man in business should always tell the truth about his goods, he answered: "It's a wise plan to always tell the truth—but don't be always telling it."

Boys' Farms in Italy

Government Provides for Future Tilling of Country's Soil

Boys' farm colonies, as one means of providing for the future cultivation of Italy's soil, and for the employment of the orphans of farmer-soldiers killed in war, are being established throughout the country districts of Italy.

The colonies are being organized by a society founded especially for this purpose under a plan drawn up by the National Institution of Agricultural Mutual Insurance. No fewer than twelve such colonies are now being founded.

Boys from the ages of 7 to 15 years are being taken into these schools, where they will be kept at an annual expenditure each of $100, the funds to be furnished in part by the districts where the farms are maintained.

The plan is to keep the boys on the farms until 21 years of age. They will be taught cattle raising, breeding of silk worms, rotation of crops, treatment of the soil, and use of modern agricultural machinery of the Canadian type.

After the age of 21, it is planned to set up the boys as independent farmers by the sale of lands and equipment to them on favorable terms.

Dragged Down by Asthma. The man or woman who is continually subject to asthma is unfitted for his or her life's work. Strength departs and energy is taken away until life becomes a dreary existence. And yet this is needless. Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy has brought a great change to an army of sufferers. It relieves the restricted air tubes and guards against future trouble. Try it.

The Burden of Britain

A tremendous financial burden lies upon the shoulders of Great Britain. Not only does the Mother Country maintain the navy, the chief defence of human freedom, but also a land army of millions. She also lends to France and Russia and Italy and Rumania, and carries obligations on account of Belgium and Serbia. Gradually the securities which she can market must diminish and still more onerous direct taxation be imposed upon the British people. It is fortunate that we in Canada are able to do something to supply munitions to the Imperial armies and strengthen the Imperial credit. Recruiting we must pursue with more system and greater energy, but it is just as necessary that we should practise thrift and economy and organize all our resources for the great conflict in which the common Empire is engaged. — Toronto News.

The demand for Canadian salmon has met with a new impetus in the United Kingdom owing to the rise in the prices for local fish. The Canadian article is fetching 37 1-2 cents for best cuts. Home salmon was going easily at about twice that sum.

The Advertising Sense of the Hen

A hen is not supposed to have much sense or tact, yet every time she lays an egg she cackles for the fact. A rooster hasn't got a lot of intellect to show, but none the less most roosters have got sense enough to crow. But man, the greatest masterpiece that nature could devise, will often stop and hesitate before he'll advertise.

Gin Pills
FOR THE KIDNEYS

MARTYR TO PAINS IN THE BACK

Halifax, N.S., Jan. 15, 1916.

About eight months ago I read your advertisement in one of the Halifax papers offering a free sample of Gin Pills for the Kidneys. I had been a martyr for years to intense pains across the back and decided to try Gin Pills. Before I had finished the third box I found myself for the first time in years perfectly free from pain.

Yours sincerely,
Mrs. (Jane) Percy.

All druggists sell Gin Pills at 50c. a box, or 6 boxes for $2.50. Sample free if you write to

NATIONAL DRUG & CHEMICAL CO. OF CANADA, LIMITED
Toronto, Ont. 52

It Doesn't Pay

To buy inferior articles for home use, no matter how small the article is.

With matches, as with everything else, it pays to buy the best.

EDDY'S
"SILENT PARLOR"
MATCHES

Will save your time and temper, for they are good strikers, SAFE, SURE, and SILENT.

ALWAYS ASK FOR
EDDY'S

Remember Our Soldier Boys

Cigarettes — Chocolates
Cigars — Candies
Tobacco — Gum
Pipes — Gloves

Special prices will be given to those sending parcels to the front.

d'Urquhart's

Live Poultry Wanted

The Lacombe Creamery is buying Fowls, Chickens, Turkeys, Geese and Ducks. See us before selling.

Highest Market Prices Given

Good Bye to These Bath Towels

Natural Color Bath Towels, size 44 x 22. — 45c. pair

Pure White Bath Towels, size 42 x 20. — 45c. pair

Pure White Bath Towels, extra soft and fleecy, 45 x 20. — 60c. pair

Extra large Bath Towels, Natural Color, size 46 x 24, Extraordinary Value. — 1.00 pair

ONLY SIX WEEKS to Christmas, and the man who has not yet ordered his Winter Overcoat is taking chances of being overtaken before he is prepared. Our range of heavy Scotch tweed, chinchilla cloth and fur coats is worth examining

SOFT FLEECY WRAPPERETTE
17 1/2 and 20c. yard

We are showing a large assortment of these Lovely Cloths, in Light and Dark Colors, Fancy Floral Patterns, and Stripes.

ENGLISH PRINTS
17 1/2c. yard

Best Quality and Absolutely Fast Color, in Greys, Indigo Blue, Black and White, and Mixed Colorings. These are scarce goods and exceptionally good value.



Ladies' All Silk Mufflers

and Silk and Wool Mixtures

A Lovely Range to Choose From

8.50 to 3.00

All Wool Blanket Cloth

Heavy Weight, 54 inches wide.

1.75

Fast Colors, in Cardinal, Tan, Navy, and New Blue.

Bright Red Eiderdown

Heavy Soft Fleecy Quality, 54 inches wide.

1.45

Heavy Imported Tweed Coatings

In Greys, Browns, and Mixed Patterns, 54 inches wide. Per yard,

1.50 to 3.00

Men's Winter Ulsters

Heavy Brown and Grey Chinchilla Cloth, interlined with Canton Flannel.

18.00

Very Fine Quality of Brown Chinchilla Cloth.

20.00

Brown and Grey, in Mixed Scotch Tweed.

17.00

Men's Black Beaver Coats

Plush-lined, with Rat Collars,

Special 13.00

Black Beaver Coats

Lined with Dogskin, with Rat Collar.

35.00



Fine Black Beaver Coats

Rat-lined, with Otter and Persian Lamb Collars.

65.00 to 100.00

Men's Sheep Lined Coats

In Duck and Corduroy.

6.00 to 10.00

Men's Mackinaw Coats

In Green, Brown, and Cardinal Checks.

8.50

Men's Fine Fur Coats

In Alaska Beaver, Rocky Mountain Bear, Goat, and Wombat.

20.00 to 35.00

Warm Winter Coats for Country Ladies

We have a limited number of Ladies' Extra Warm Winter Coats with large fur collars, fur linings and quilted linings—the very thing for driving. They are not this season's styles, but at the prices we are offering, they are decided bargains.

Baby's New Winter Bonnets

Warm and cosy, in Velvets, Bear Cloth, and Soft Wools.

85c. 95c. 1.00, 1.25

Furs

Some Special Bargains in Odd Muffs, Scarfs and Throws.



Men's Overshoes

1, 2, and 4 Buckle.

1.75 to 3.25

Men's Mackinaw Shirts

All Pure Wool.

2.50

Men's Heavy Rubbers

In 1 and 2 Buckle; 3, 6, and 9-hole lace.

2.00 to 3.75

At the Rex

HOW "OLD FOSSIL" WOKE UP THE BOYS

"Father and the Boys," the 5-reel Universal photoplay (Broadway feature), which comes to the Rex theatre tomorrow (Thursday) evening, tells how a supposed "old fossil," in reality a foxy grandpa, comes to life and turns the tables on his two sons who believe themselves to be the "hottest sports" in town. One of the boys plays the society game while the other is an amateur athletic of renown in his State. Dad runs off with the prettiest girl they have seen in many moons, however, and when they attempt a game of roulette in his home he "breaks the bank" and incidentally discomfits a polished rascal who is trying to entrap his young hopefuls. George Ade never wrote a more delightful comedy than "Father and the Boys," and Digby Bell, the veteran comedian, puts the role of "Dad" across with superb artistry. Mr. Bell will have the assistance of Yona Landowska, the noted Russian dancer, and other bright lights of the screen.

THE MARK OF CAIN

One of the greatest of all great Red Feather productions, "The Mark of Cain," will be the special offering at the Rex on Saturday and Monday evenings next. It is a five-reel picture play, featuring that screen star, Dorothy Phillips, supported by Lon Phillips. This is a thrilling drama of the long arm of the law, with an absorbing love interest. This is a first-run feature, never before shown in Alberta, and is said to be one of the most remarkable plays ever screened. See it at the Rex either on Saturday night or Monday night.

"Alma, Where do You Live?"

In originality, beauty, and artistic effect, the production of "Alma, Where Do You Live," which comes to the Comet Theatre for one night only, Saturday, Nov. 18th, immeasurably transcends anything presented in this town in the musical comedy line for a long time back. The piece is full of genuinely witty dialogue and highly amusing scenes and situations that compel frequent and hearty outbursts of laughter. The musical features have been chosen with unerring appreciation of the requirements of a modern, up-to-the-minute musical comedy production, while the cast is perfectly balanced and displays exceptional individual ability. A remarkably pretty chorus of girls of the distinctively attractive sort, both physically and vocally, has been assembled for this year's road tour, while a prodigality of costumes has been provided, the most startling in design and delightfully harmonious in color effects.

The musical numbers are all particularly tuneful ones, and include "Society," "The Boogie Boo," "Don't Let the Girlies Get You," "Alma, Where Do You Live?" "Kiss, Kiss, Kiss," "Childhood Days," and "My Lady of the Telephone."

Betty Harrison is seen in the leading role of "Alma." James Gordon, as "Pierre," portrays the part of the innocent young country boy whose ignorance of the world really forms the basis of the plot to perfection, while Ouis Newman and Sam James are two of the funniest comedians in musical comedy today.

"Alma, Where Do You Live?" promises to be one of the big musical treats of the season.

And don't forget that this is a United Producing Company show, and will give you as much, or more, pleasure as "Peg O' My Heart," the last United Producing Company show that visited Lacombe.

The Blackfalds Red Cross Society wish to thank all those who gave contributions to the collectors canvassing for funds for the Society. The amount totals $44.00, special credit being due to Mrs. Ball, who collected $24.00. This sum of $44 has been forwarded to the Head Office, Calgary, to be used for buying comforts for our Canadian soldiers now imprisoned in Germany.—Mrs. L. A. Hill, Sec.-Treas.

Intense heat-resisting power is the feature of the almost imperishable fire-box linings of our own McClary semi-steel fire-box made in eight pieces—can't warp.

McClary's Kootenay Range

The man who designed the Kootenay knew his job. I know that and that is why it carries my guarantee as well as the makers'.

SOLD BY A. M. CAMPBELL

CASH AUCTION SALE

Having received instructions from Mrs. J. S. Simmons, I will sell, by Public Auction, on the North-East Quarter Sec. 13-40-4; W. 5th Mer., 7 miles North-West of Eckville, 2 miles west and 1½ miles South of Gilby, on

Friday, November 24

commencing at 1 o'clock, the following Farm Stock, Implements, Etc.:

HORSES, (4 head)—One Black Mare, 9 years old. One Grey Mare, 10 years old. Two Yearling Colts, both mares.

One Thoroughbred Hereford Bull, 18 months old.

IMPLEMENTS—Massey-Harris Binder, 6 ft., new, Massey-Harris Disc, nearly new. Top Buggy (nearly new). Sett good Work Harness. Hay Rack.

Two dozen Hens.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Rug, 9 x 12 (nearly new). Sewing Machine, Set Kitchen Chairs, Kitchen Table, Dishes, Foot Warmer, new Aladdin Lamp, 2 Rubber Suits, 5 Window Shades, new Wash Tub, Crosscut Saw, 2 Hand Saws, Cookstove and Stovepipe, set new door Track Hangers, and other articles too numerous to mention.

TERMS—Cash.

C. F. DAMRON Auctioneer

If not previously sold, the quarter section will also be offered for sale. There are 60 acres under cultivation, in crop this year. There is a good five-roomed bungalo, lumber barn, with 60-foot shed; a good warm chicken-house, and running water. Quarter all fenced.

To Investors

THOSE WHO, FROM TIME TO TIME, HAVE FUNDS REQUIRING INVESTMENT, MAY PURCHASE AT PAR

DOMINION OF CANADA DEBENTURE STOCK

IN SUMS OF $100 OR ANY MULTIPLE THEREOF.

Principal repayable 1st October, 1919.

Interest payable half-yearly, 1st April and 1st October by cheque (free of exchange at any chartered Bank in Canada) at the rate of five per cent per annum from the date of purchase.

Holders of this stock will have the privilege of surrendering at par and accrued interest, as the equivalent of cash, in payment of any allotment made under any future war loan issue in Canada other than an issue of Treasury Bills or other like short date security.

Proceeds of this stock are for war purposes only.

A commission of one-quarter of one per cent will be allowed to recognized bond and stock brokers on allotments made in respect of applications for this stock which bear their stamp.

For application forms apply to the Deputy Minister of Finance, Ottawa.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, OTTAWA,
OCTOBER 7th, 1916.

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons selling milk inside the limits of the Town of Lacombe must notify the Town Clerk, as well as have their cows tested by the inspector for tuberculosis. The Medical Health Officer will inspect the premises periodically as soon as we have a complete list of the dairy cows. This is being done by the Council to comply with the Public Health Act, and all persons selling milk are expected to co-operate in order that the health of the citizens may be kept good.

E. J. TETT, Sec.-Treas.

FOR SALE

An Edison Standard Phonograph, in good repair; also 60 records, mostly Blue Amberol. Apply at Western Globe Office. (N. 15-4p)

RAW FURS

I am prepared to pay the highest cash prices for all kinds of Raw Furs.

W. B. MORRISON
Fox Ranch. Phone 180

Lacombe Nursery

ALBERTA GROWN NURSERY STOCK

We have Apples, Crabs, Plums, and Cherries. All small Fruits, and Perrennial Flowers.

ESTIMATES GIVEN FOR PLANTING

Special Value in Cabbage, Cauliflower, Tomato, and Cucumber Plants. We have no Sales Agents in the District. Order personally or write to

J. N. B. McDonald
MANAGER (Lacombe Branch - - - LACOMBE, ALBERTA

You Need Foot Wear

I have just stocked a full line of Men's and Boys'

Boots and Shoes
Rubbers and Gum Boots
Felt Shoes, all Kinds
Mitts and Gloves Etc.

Also a Full Line of Moose Hide Moccasins and Mitts

Everything for the Feet

Remember everything I sell is guaranteed to be first class or money will be refunded.

Libor Peterka, Shoemaker
Opposite Titsworth's

John Fortune
City Livery and Feed Stable

Careful Attention given to Commercial Trade
First Class Rigs and Good Drivers

Draying on Short Notice

LACOMBE - ALBERTA